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ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

ARMENIAN QUESTION DISCUSSED BY CHIRAC, HALEFOGLU

Paris GAMK in Armenian/French 27 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Ara.K: "Jacques Chirac, Halefoglou and the Armenian Question"]

[Text] The visit to Paris of the Turkish minister of foreign affaires, Vahit Halefoglou, is part of the process of normalization of relations between France and Turkey, relations which Jacques Chirac obviously wants to resume after the resentment, coldness and sourness that prevailed until 16 March.

Bilateral exchanges are a necessity. The Armenians are certainly not thinking of preventing the establishment--or resumption--of relations between members of the international community. Also, through its Defense Committees, the FRA Dachnagtsoutioun is advocating a negotiated solution of the Armenian question. We would therefore be in no position to deny the right to meet with Turkish leaders either to Chirac today, or to Laurent Fabius yesterday, or to any other prime minister in the future.

The step taken by Vahit Halefoglou, the Turgut OZAL envoy, was dictated among other things by the triple concern of securing the goodwill of Paris on the eve of diplomatic maneuvers aimed at integration into Europe, convincing Chirac of the effectiveness of the country's internal changes, and finally resuming cultural, industrial and commercial exchanges on a normal and dispassionate basis.

The French prime minister did not take long to hop onto the Turkish train. It is only fair to say so. He did not even try to sidestep the issue with the Armenians for whom he now has only empty words. His address at the "festivities" organized by the Parekordzagan on the occasion of its 80th anniversary, speaks volumes on the government's present state of mind concerning the Armenian question.

The word genocide is no longer used in any address of any French minister, be it the first or the last; instead, they use the pathetic circumlocution "events of the last two wars," and the deputy-mayor of Antony, elected under the RPR label, Patrick Devedjian, forgets all his campaign promises and does nothing.

For such is indeed the profound immorality of the system. The French-Turkish dialogue makes a clean sweep of all the past causes of discord. But nothing or nearly nothing has changed. Thus, in exchange for a few commercial contracts which may be settled "the Brazilian way," France is embarking on a dangerous road, and in so doing it loses its label--which Francois Mitterrand seems so eager to preserve--of country of human rights, of the right to difference, of guarantor of international morality, of enlightened rampart of civilization.

The results of this "realpolitik" are already proving disastrous. Politically speaking, France is losing all the moral capital it had patiently gathered as a result of its previous positions on the Armenian question, the Turkish-Cypriot and Turkish-Greek conflicts, the Kurdish question and Turkey's internal situation.

More to the point, isn't it to be feared that Armenian disappointment will generate a "Palestinian" situation in which feelings of injustice and despair will push groups to adopt an irresponsible attitude, or quite simply will cause all Armenian supporters of Chirac in France to reject him?

What position will the French conservative deputies take during the major debates on the Saby resolution and on the Vandemeulebroucke report? Who knows, maybe Chirac is taking the risk of temporary unpopularity among the Armenian community, pretending in public to abandon them, the better to bind Turkey hand and foot on the actual issues.

It is possible. All is possible. Even the impossible which, as they say, is not a French word.

9294

CSO: 4619/15

REASONS FOR CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGES DISCUSSED

Algiers REVOLUTION AFRICAINE in French 6 Feb 87 pp 27, 28

[Article by L. Chaabouni: "Adjustments Desired"]

[Text] Certain products have for some time been subject to great pressures. Shortages of coffee, sugar, edible oils, black pepper, and butter--to mention only a few items--are beginning to appear. The efforts of the state to protect the purchasing power of the citizenry are under heavy attack. What has given rise to these phenomena?

It should be pointed out, of course, that the state has maintained its support despite the vicissitudes experienced by the Treasury as a result of the declining oil receipts, depreciation of the dollar, and rising prices for imported products.

Despite certain modifications, the PGI (General Import Program) made it possible to place large quantities of staple products on the market during 1986--as the prime minister emphasized at his recent televised round table conference--including 300,000 tons of imported edible oils (7 percent more than in 1985); 40,000 tons of butter; 20 million quintals of semolina (10 percent more than in 1985); 75,000 tons (including 38,000 tons imported) of tomato concentrate; and 60,000 tons of coffee (1 billion DA [Algerian dinars] in exchange value).

Let us acknowledge that the effort is to be commended. The pressures persist, however. The deterioration of the situation has taken place in a detrimental manner. It is the consequence of a long process whose initial manifestations appeared in the second half of 1985--especially in urban areas--as a result of the panic experienced by consumers because of an organized "disinformation" campaign. Since that time these pressures--originally "episodic" in nature--have rapidly acquired a "chronic" quality. No fewer than 17 products were inventoried: coffee, evaporated milk, edible oils, sugar, dried legumes, spices, tea, matches, soap, cement, tomato products, bottled gas, and electric household appliances.

This phenomenon of deregulation of the market is closely associated with irrational behavior on the part of consumers and with speculation. The latter--which takes several forms (price increases, withholding of products, tie-in sales)--is the most detrimental. The most typical cases relate to the market

for fruits and vegetables and for meats. In this connection, one notes a kind of commercial delinquency that takes many forms and that has been elevated by some--in the name of free trade and respect for the laws of the marketplace--to the status of a rule of conduct that is likely to be expanded gradually and become (in the absence of any appropriate action by the state) the norm for the behavior of all the operators in the private sector. Responsible circles believe that "a distinction must be made between the 'petty delinquency' practiced by small merchants--often for reasons relating to insufficient profit margins and supply difficulties--and 'grand delinquency,' which is sometimes imperceptible by virtue of the secrecy or semisecrecy of the activities of those who practice it and whose field of action is often upstream from their captive retail market (such as the collector-deliverymen and meat jobbers who control the markets for fruits and vegetables and for meats)."

In the case of coffee, for example, it has been proved--by the use of concrete arguments--that "the private sector is not playing by the rules." The coffee contains more ground chick-pea than it does coffee, plus an unknown flavoring essence--and people put up with it; all possible ingredients are used with the aim of maximizing profits. This is also the case with some of our foreign partners, not all of whom are motivated by a desire to cooperate. "Some of these suppliers have attempted to cheat us," ENAPAL [National Company for the Supply of Equipment and Foodstuffs] explains. In this way, some 400 tons of pepper scheduled for delivery by a French supplier was impounded--as it was about to be unloaded--on grounds that it was unfit for consumption. Another supplier (of the same nationality) saw his shipment of 35,000 tons of pepper quite literally destroyed and replaced, due to the fact that these products were--to put it plainly--poisonous. Then finally there is the case of the Spaniard (currently involved in a lawsuit) who offered products for sale that did not meet established standards. What all this means is that in the world of business deals, not everything is on the up and up.

The other basic cause of the problem is to be found in the acknowledged weakness of the system of marketing and distribution--a system that has experienced slippage only 4 years after the restructuration that completely changed the channels of distribution. Many of the officials involved have already emphasized the inadequate and unsuitable character of the system. In the beginning, the basic theory of this system led to a major decision to separate the function of production completely from that of distribution. The overall plan purports to clearly reflect the spirit of decentralization, but the fact is that increasing the number of intermediary structures is not likely to make for a satisfactory relationship between producer and consumer.

At the summit of the pyramid are the national enterprises; they are charged with the functions of regulation and equalization. Two sources of supply are solicited: domestic production and importation. We are told at ENAPAL that the current policy is designed to "encourage domestic production--which is clearly increasing--and impact the trade deficit that has been recorded." In reality, the gap between supply and demand for some items remains large: 24,000 tons for coffee, 15,000 tons for butter, and 977 tons for pepper, among others. In the case of the other products the situation would appear to be normal, except for the pressures that have been felt on the canned evaporated milk stocks as a result of their replacement by "Lahda" powdered milk.

These gaps have accordingly caused the ENAPAL management to lower the average for distribution from 5,500 tons to 600 tons of green coffee, and to introduce a blend (containing ground chick-peas and barley) in a proportion of 70 to 30 percent. Other approaches have been retained; they are based on a choice that the consumers are called on to make between the "blended" coffee at its current price and the pure coffee at an increased price.

The governorate enterprises that serve the larger expanses of territory and the retailers have been established according to a decentralized model. Programs for supplying the governorates have been carried out, but the pressures have not subsided. It would appear, then--as the reports by Mouhafadhas of the party have stated--that "the question is entirely one of normalizing relations between the national supply enterprises and the governorate distribution enterprises at the wholesale level. In this connection, a precise evaluation of the current situation has proved to be indispensable, for the current level of experience is sufficient to identify the basic elements for evaluation and to institute the necessary readjustments in the overall organizational model for the conduct of commerce."

In a general way, however, mastery of this commercial process requires--in addition to structural adjustments and flexibilization of interenterprise relations--that reforms be carried out in this crucial sector and that consumers be sensitized concerning a matter in which they have the most at stake.

10992

CSO: 4519/78

SLP OFFICIAL: NATION 'NEED NOT FEAR ISLAMIC AWAKENING'

PM081053 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by (SLP Deputy Leader) Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad: "Beware of Associating Elections with Alleged Sectarian Sedition"]

[Excerpts] What we expected with regard to the exaggerated warnings in statements by officials about the destructive consequences of sectarian sedition has come true. The officials have appealed to the citizens to seek to end the sedition and uproot it. In the meantime, the minister of interior, having felt the impact of such statements internally and externally, has declared that the situation is calm, that sectarian sedition is alien to Egypt, and that what is currently happening amounts to no more than passing individual incidents.

We in fact said that raising the sectarian sedition issue in such an exaggerated manner, especially during the elections, was designed to hatch a plot against the Islamic trend, which is allied with the Socialist Labor Party (SLP) in nominating its candidates on the SLP's lists.

This actually began with the attempt to justify the removal of banners, tearing down of posters, and effacement of posted notices bearing election slogans for opposition candidates, especially those of the alliance. It has been said that what was removed bore slogans or phrases referring to unlawful groups or organizations! By which in fact they mean the "Muslim Brotherhood."

The so-called national papers and magazines overflowed with articles and investigations trying to associate, in one way or another, the presence of the Islamic trend's representatives among candidates on electoral lists with the stirring up of sectarian sedition. Some have probably forgotten that what they themselves write stirs up sectarian sedition without their being aware of it!

I would like first to ask: Why all this big uproar about any reference to an "Islamic solution" or "Islamic trend" or "demand for the Islamic Shari'ah's application," as if those releasing or writing such statements were committing a great sin that calls for mobilizing the media and

alerting the security forces. Does not Article 2 of the current Egyptian constitution provide that the Islamic Shari'ah is the source of legislation in the country?

Do those who promulgated it and the officials who have sworn to respect it truly believe in and comply with what that constitution says? Or do they simply go along with a popular demand and, therefore, want it to remain a dead letter, mere ink on paper?

Does not the amended Article 4 of the law on the regimen for political parties stipulate as a condition for establishing any political party that the party's constituents, principles, objectives, programs, policies, or methods of work and activities should not violate the principles of Islamic Shari'ah--the principal source of legislation?

If it is said that "Islam is the solution," on the grounds that the teachings and values of Islam as well as the rules governing human relations and the organization of society mentioned in the holy Koran and confirmed by the Sunnah are the only way out of the corruption and deviation that have destroyed our lives and are on the point of destroying our future, does this mean that those demanding an Islamic solution have deviated from the straight path?

We would like to say to those who are trying to show sympathy toward our brothers, the Copts, and reassure them by urging us to refrain from advocating adherence to Islamic laws are totally mistaken, because the Copts are sufficiently aware and experienced to be more reassured in carrying on with their daily life, work, and religious rites among a people and a government who truly know Islam rather than be among people with no morals who plunder and loot simply because they are a majority and are undeterred by what religion says: "They have the same rights and obligations as the Muslims." Therefore this rule becomes respected and hallowed because it emanates from the religion in which they believe.

I will not forget how happy the men of the Egyptian church were when I approved the inclusion of religious education as one of the fundamental subjects in pre-university education when I was responsible for the Ministry of Education's affairs; Islamic teachings were taught to Muslims as Christian teachings were taught to Christians. Technical committees were formed for each subject, and the necessary books were printed.

When Article 2 of the Egyptian constitution was amended in 1980, making the principles of the Islamic Shari'ah the "principal source" of legislation in the country after they had been a "principal source" of legislation, that is, among other sources and not the first and principal source [as published], our Coptic brothers' only concern then was their right to perform their religious rites and apply their religious laws to their personal status. Therefore we ensured that this was stipulated under the section "the application of the Islamic Shari'ah" in the SLP's program simply because this matter is not contradictory to the Islamic Shari'ah rules.

So there is no question of currying favor with the Copts in order to fight the Islamic trend or try to intimidate people, because of the overwhelming response received by the alliance candidates on SLP lists. Our Coptic brothers understand Islam better and are better aware of reality than to be considered, unwisely, wrongly, and contrary to the truth, an obstacle to the application of the Islamic Shari'ah.

I was utterly astonished when Mr Ibrahim Nafi', AL-AHRAM's chief editor, wrote last Friday in his weekly article asking all parties about the position of the sectarian sedition in their electoral programs without checking the SLP election platform, which stipulates the following:

Our Coptic brothers and the people of the book in general are citizens in the Islamic state; they have the same rights and obligations as Muslims. Although Islam is the religion of the Egyptian majority, the civilization and history which Islam has established belong to all those who participated in the building process under an Islamic state. Anybody living on Egyptian soil is an inheritor and trustee of the same traditions, customs, and arts. This is the foundation of the Egyptian spirit of brotherhood, which has spread over centuries among the people of the two great religions in Egypt. This is the foundation of integrated work to build Egypt's future. This is the foundation with which all Egyptians thwart all plots and sedition aimed at their unity, security, and homeland.

This is what has been provided for in the election platforms of those nominated on the SLP's lists. So what is shameful about what they are calling for?

Would what they say lead to sectarian sedition, as some claim falsely and contrary to the truth?

If it is said that the Muslim Brotherhood is an association which was established in accordance with the law of associations but was dissolved, this does not mean that any of its members should be isolated politically.

Referring to some candidates as former Muslim Brotherhood members is in fact like referring in a similar way to those who belonged to political parties that existed before the revolution but were dissolved and are not now allowed to be reestablished under the provisions of the law on the regimen for political parties. There is nothing wrong with revealing the background or national history of some candidates, and under no circumstances should this lead to banning the formation of a legal organization.

Is it not better for loyal citizens who want to sacrifice and contribute in the field of public service to cooperate openly under the umbrella of a legitimate party within the laws than to work underground simply because some people do not want them to be seen in public or working openly?

Finally I would like to say that sincere rulers who wish this country well should not fear an Islamic awakening, provided that it is based on a sound and true understanding of Islam free from rigidity and extremism.

An Islamic awakening is the way to purify society of corruption and deviation, because every individual will then feel that God is watching him in private and in public and so need not be watched by controlling bodies which themselves need to be watched.

But those who fear an Islamic awakening are the deviationists and those who commit sins in the country; they are the country's enemies, who wish it to remain weak, poor, and subservient to foreign powers.

The Zionists, backed by the Americans, do not forget those who carried explosives round their bodies or drove mined cars to storm the occupation forces' positions in southern Lebanon, sacrificing themselves in the prime of life in defense of their homelands, rejoicing in martyrdom and shouting "God is great" so that they would go to heaven, with the most powerful and sophisticated weapons unable to stop them. That forced the U.S. warships to flee back to the 6th Fleet at sea and the Israeli forces to return home.

So beware of listening to foreign intelligence reports and do not involve the supposed sectarian sedition in the maneuvers and tricks of the People's Assembly election, so that security will not be disturbed and the country will not fall into the undesirable situation which our enemies wish for us.

Let the people freely express their will in free elections. You are not their guardians, to dictate to them what you want.

Carry out your proclaimed desire for integrity and impartiality in the election to be held, God willing, next Monday. Respond to the idea of including representatives from the opposition in the voting committees in order to achieve political stability.

Remember the words of Almighty God: It is most odious to God for your words not to be put into deeds.

/9604

CSO: 4500/83

MUBARAK VIEWS ELECTIONS, LIBYAN RELATIONS

JN091319 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 7 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ziyad al-Sahhar]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak has asserted that we want more achievements and that without work and production the interest of the majority of people will not be achieved. After casting his vote before the committee of the Misr Al-Jadidah Model School for Girls in Msr al-Jadidah yesterday, the president said he asks the people's representatives to work for the public interest and for the future of the forthcoming generations. On relations with Libya, the president said: We care for the Libyan people's life and freedom and there is no tension between us and the Libyan people. Following are the details of the president's statements:

Question: Do you have a comment on this historic, democratic day in which many achievements depend on the masses' awareness?

President: In fact, achievements do not only depend on the masses' awareness, because achievements do exist in Egypt and the masses are aware of them. The 5-year development plan has been outlined in the people's interest. Some call this a miracle. Praise be to God, I say we want more achievements because the people need many achievements. Quietly and without nervousness we see what has been taken in the people's interest. We hope that in the forthcoming phase more achievements will be achieved in the people's interest because without work and production the interests of the majority of the people will not be achieved.

Question: What do you say to the people who have granted you all of this love and support?

President: I tell the people in any elections or referendums: Fear no one, be he large or small. Search for your interests anywhere you find them. Elect the person whom you find will benefit you and your country. Do not elect a person for mere whims that do not benefit your country.

Question: Will Egypt mediate to calm Sudanese-Ethiopian relations during Ethiopian President Mengistu [Haile Mariam's] visit [to Egypt] on Thursday?

President: Let us be frank. This is the first time the Ethiopian president visits us. I visited Ethiopia twice during the African summit conference. Naturally, when the Ethiopian president arrives, we will discuss bilateral relations and all problems surrounding us. The Sudanese-Ethiopian problem may be among these topics.

Question: Are there new Libyan demands to retrieve the Libyan planes, especially since Libyan-Egyptian relations are known to be tense?

President: Relations are not tense with Libya. There is nothing of this kind.

Question: Al-Qadhdhafi has made these relations tense.

President: Let him be tense as he wants. He is free to be so. Anyone who says he is tense is free to say so. There is freedom in the world. I am tense. You are nervous. Everyone is unto himself. There is absolutely nothing between us and the Libyan people. There is no hostility or tension and we care for the Libyan people's life and freedom. We hope we will see the Libyan people enjoying freedom and democracy and also managing to determine their own fate by themselves and not by one person who disposes of it the way he likes. Regarding the planes, I tell him: Come and take your planes but give me the three Egyptians you have. That's all. I do not like to hijack anyone's planes as he does. We will grant asylum to anyone seeking it and I cannot deport him. But if he [al-Qadhdhafi] can convince him to return to him, then let him do that but we do not impose trusteeship over anyone.

/9604

CSO: 4500/83

MUBARAK ON STABILITY, CONSTITUTION

JN091024 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Apr 87 pp 1, 9

[Text] During his meeting with press and mass media leaders yesterday, President Husni Mubarak announced that anyone who tries to shake Egypt's stability will not be tolerated because stability is a guarantee for development and for the fulfillment of the people's aspirations. The president added: We are eager to uphold democracy without exposing the interests of the country and people to danger. Regarding the possibilities of amending the present Constitution, the president said: Our Constitution will remain and there is no intention to amend it at present. The guarantees it contains are not less but even more than those contained in the constitutions of the developed countries.

During the 4-hour meeting, which was also attended by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, President Husni Mubarak said: It is impossible to allow any extremist activity to go too far in its extremism because our aim is stability. There can be no tolerance of those who aim at shaking Egypt's stability. If it had not been for Egypt's stability, the world would not have agreed to help us. Even the recent facilities which all countries have recently agreed to grant to Egypt were due to their realization that Egypt enjoys a special status and plays a pioneering role in the region. If, for instance, the EEC had not realized that Egypt is a prop of stability in the Middle East, it would not have extended a \$500 million grant to it.

Replying to a question on the NDP's readiness to ally itself with other parties, the president said the NDP welcomes any alliance but in the interest of Egypt and not any other interests. The NDP, he added, welcomes cooperation with all parties in the service of the people and in the interest of the citizens. The president said: We seek the interest of Egypt and not that of the East or West.

The president stressed that he is not ready to open the door to changes in any articles of the Constitution because that would mean playing with fire. He added: We are still dealing with democracy as much as we can without exposing the interests of the country and people to danger. Opening the door for discussing and changing the articles of the Constitution will create endless labyrinths which would distance the people from

their national interests. The president added: Starting a debate to change the articles of the Constitution will only distract the people's attention from the need to mobilize their efforts for the sake of solving the economic problem. Thus, their efforts will be squandered to no avail. The president said the Egyptian Constitution contains many guarantees which do not exist in other constitutions such as the French or British Constitutions.

The president said that shaking stability in Egypt means that Egyptian and foreign capital will avoid investment in Egypt, that the process of development in the country will come to a standstill, and that the new generations will again suffer from an endless economic crisis.

The president said: I do not accept bargaining over religion and there will be no tolerance of anyone who bargains over religion. He added: The presidential elections and other affairs preoccupy my attention, but my primary preoccupation is the economic problem which we are trying hard to resolve by expediting the implementation of the first and second 5-year development plans.

President Mubarak said: The development plan in Egypt has achieved a growth rate of 8 percent, but we have a large increase in the population. During the last 5 years we increased as much as the population of one or two countries. We increased by 6 million people and this increase reduced the growth rate of the plan by 5 percent. There has been a large development in agriculture and industry. If it had not been for this development we would not have had a surplus in the broad bean and rice crops, part of which we sometimes export.

President Husni Mubarak asked for the preparation of two studies on how to enable youth to own land in order to fully reclaim it and another on how to own land on which they can build houses for themselves with their own hands and capabilities without the government incurring large sums of money. The president added: Once this study is completed, and it is approved for implementation, I will not hesitate a single day to put it into practice.

Regarding Arab relations, President Husni Mubarak said: Egypt is not soliciting anyone. The fact that its heart is open for all does not mean that anyone can impose conditions on it for the restoration of relations with it. Egypt's dignity is above other considerations.

Regarding the Libyan aircraft's refuge in Egypt, the president said he assured all the Arab personages whom Colonel al-Qadhafi asked to mediate and contact Egypt in this regard that Egypt is ready to return the two Libyan aircraft on the condition that the three Egyptians detained in Libya are returned.

President Mubarak said that without the presence of strong Armed Forces Egypt would lose its power and pioneering role in the region, adding that stability in Egypt and the region stems from Egypt's economic, social,

and military power. He said stability is the responsibility not only of the president of the Republic or the security organs, but also every citizen who believes in the welfare of Egypt and who works for its future. I challenge anyone to find me a single Egyptian who supports any attempt to undermine Egypt's stability, the president added.

Regarding the international conference, President Mubarak said it was Egypt that exerted efforts until these efforts reached the stage of Israel's acceptance of the international conference. When this was accomplished, some attacked this conference because it was Egypt that made this progress along the road of solving the Palestine question and not other question. The president added: The Palestinians should unify their ranks and seize the opportunity before it is lost as previous opportunities were missed.

On Egypt's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, President Mubarak said: Egypt's relationship with the two superpowers is one of cooperation, and relations are good. Egypt deals with all countries, giving priority to its dignity and sovereignty.

The president said he asked the Economy Ministry officials to supply the free markets with all Egyptian products that match world standards and to cancel the consumer tax imposed on them.

Regarding the Libyan war in Chad, President Mubarak said the innocent Libyan people are being pushed into a deadly war in which they have no interest or aim.

Replying to a question on bolstering personal efforts, the president praised the popular initiatives in some governorates giving as an example the al-Daqahliyah Governorate where projects worth 235 million pounds were implemented through personal efforts. The president praised a citizen called Muhammad al-Masiri who donated 4 million pounds to build a developed secondary industrial school for the sons of his governorate in the village of (Tami al-Amdid) in al-Daqahliyah. The president also praised all popular efforts and initiatives which contributed to the building of wards in hospitals and kidney dialysis units in the various governorates. The president said: We want to see more efforts in such directions which help the government and meet the people's basic needs.

Following the meeting, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak was interested in meeting with a large number of writers in the Egyptian press and some mass media men in the radio, television, and information department. He added that the meeting was also attended by the heads of the press institutions as well as the chief editors, their deputies, and the editing directors and secretaries. The minister said that by holding this meeting the president wanted to place all facts about domestic and foreign issues before the press and mass media leaders.

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CSO: 4500/83

EGYPT

'RESPONSIBLE' SOURCE REACTS TO PLO STATEMENTS

NC050607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA)--A responsible Egyptian source has reacted to a statement by a PLO spokesman on the need to verify media reports regarding the PLO's political stands, particularly its position toward Egypt. The source asserted: It is only natural for the Egyptian people and government to learn about the PLO's stands through the statements made by its officials. This is how all countries become aware of the positions adopted by others.

In a statement to MENA, the source said: What has created a fuzzy picture and led to a distortion of the situation is the haphazard and contradictory statements made by various officials in the PLO. These statements vary according to the capitals in which they are made, the atmosphere prevailing in the relations between the PLO and these capitals, and the pressures and seductions imposed on various Palestinian figures.

The source affirmed that the support given to the Palestinian cause by the Egyptian people and government is a matter of principle stemming from Egypt's belief in this cause. However, the uncontrolled and irresponsible stands adopted by certain leaders in the PLO regrettably harm this organization and its image in the minds of the Egyptian people, as well as in many foreign circles which Egypt has attempted to persuade to support the Palestinian issue. The source added: If PLO officials are seriously interested in stabilizing their relations with Egypt, then they ought to be sincere and accurate in their statements. They must stop using the issue of relations with Egypt in an attempt at one-upmanship and refrain from announcing unprincipled stands adopted to satisfy various forces. The Egyptian people cannot accept the manipulation of their principled stands in cheap maneuvers which do not serve the pan-Arab interest.

The source added: It is strange that PLO officials should involve the Camp David Accord in their irresponsible statements on relations with Egypt. No one has asked any Palestinian or Arab party to endorse this accord or to take a stand on it. The Camp David Accord is not now a subject for discussion. All parties are currently engaged in a dialogue with regard to the holding of an international conference on peace in the Middle East. Everyone is aware that Egypt has assumed a leading role in promoting an international stand that will support such a conference in accordance with an agreed framework.

In conclusion, the responsible source stated: If Palestinian officials continue to involve the Camp David issue [in their statements] or to talk about relations with Egypt as though they were a different matter from the PLO's relations with all other Arab countries, then such behavior will have a negative impact on the image of the PLO and the Egyptian people's stand with regard to its support.

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CSO: 4500/83

EGYPT

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL ON SUPPORT FOR CONFERENCE, PEACE

TA120734 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Apr 87 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] On Friday Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni expressed support for the idea of an international conference as a way to solve the problem of finding peace in the Middle East and as a way to bring about an appeasement between Jordan and Palestinian representatives. He said this support was based on Egypt's belief that the final stage will be a confederation between Jordan and the Palestinian people.

Speaking to members of the Commercial and Industrial Club in Bet Sokolov, Tel Aviv, Basyuni commented that a solution to the Palestinian problem is the only effective way to reach the heart of the Egyptian nation. It would be inconceivable to achieve peace without solving the Palestinian problem, he said.

The Egyptian ambassador emphasized that Israel and Egypt can further peace in the area, a peace founded on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and the legitimate aspirations of the Israelis to live in peace and security. "It must be a peace that brings justice and security to all. The Alexandria summit should be seen as a stage in the peace process."

He said the agreement reached by President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres at their last meeting in February, on holding an international conference as a way to solve the problem of finding peace in the region, was aimed at serving as a bridge between Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians.

Basyuni stressed that the idea of the conference had been given a push on the international scene: Arab countries supported it at the Islamic Conference summit in Kuwait, and therefore the changing U.S. approach and the attitudes of the Soviet Union and China toward the international conference were very significant.

Referring to the recent election in Egypt, he said the NDP headed by President Mubarak had won a majority of votes and obtained 310 seats in Parliament. This meant that the Egyptian nation was saying "yes" to the path of democracy, modernization, and peace with Israel. The existence of the opposition, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, only proves that Egypt is on the right path of a democratic system, in which opposition views can also be expressed.

LIST OF NEW PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBERS PUBLISHED

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-DUWALI in Arabic 12 Apr 87 p 3

[Article: "Mubarak To Head the National Party's Parliamentary Group on Tuesday, 21 April"]

[Text] The National Democratic Party's parliamentary group holds a meeting this Tuesday evening, the 21st of April; the meeting will be chaired by President Husni Mubarak. Staff for the assembly's office, a director and two deputies, as well as the chairmen of 18 permanent parliamentary committees will be named at that meeting, which will be attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the party. The meeting will also be attended by ministers who are members of the People's Assembly. A statement to that effect was made by Mr Kamal al-Shadhli, the National Party's assistant secretary general and organizational secretary.

The People's Assembly will meet Wednesday morning for a procedural session that will be chaired by the oldest assembly member. At that meeting the assembly will elect a speaker and two vice presidents. This will be done before the People's Assembly holds its joint session with the Consultative Assembly. That joint session will be held Thursday morning, the 22nd of April. At that time President Husni Mubarak will deliver an important address opening the new assembly's parliamentary session.

On the other hand, Mr Zaki Badr, minister of the interior, approved the final results of the elections for the People's Assembly yesterday.

According to final election results for the parties' lists, the National Party won 309 seats; the Labor Party won 56; and the Wafd party won 35 seats.

As far as single seats are concerned, the National Party won 30; the Labor Party won 4; and independent candidates won 5 seats.

A run-off election will be held tomorrow, Monday, in nine separate electoral districts: in Cairo Governorate's first electoral district; in Suez and al-Gharbiyah's first and second electoral districts; in al-Buhayrah Governorate's first electoral district; in al-Daqahliyah's second electoral district; in Asyut's second electoral district; and in the Kafr al-Shaykh and al-Minya governorates' first electoral districts.

Workers and Farmers Win 56 Percent of the Seats

Election results for the lists (400 members) indicate that workers won 160 seats and farmers won 63 seats (about 56 percent).

Women won 14 seats: 13 of the women are members the National Party, and 1 is a member of the Wafd.

Five ministers lost in the election, including three who are members of the National Party. One of these is a current minister; another is a former minister who is a member of the Wafd Party; and a minister who is a member of the Liberal Party. These ministers are Engineer Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of military production (the National Party); Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, former minister of the economy (the National Party); Justice Mukhtar Hani, former minister of People's Assembly Affairs (the National Party); Dr Ahmad Abu Isma'il, former minister of finance (the Wafd); and Dr Ahmad al-Sayyid Darwish, former minister of health (the Labor Alliance) and vice president of the Liberal party.

Khalid Muhyi-al-Din, president of the Grouping Party; Justice Muntaz Nassar, leader of the Wafd opposition in the previous People's Assembly; and Ahmad Mujahid, vice president of the Labor Party also lost in the election.

(The complete results are on page 3.)

A Complete List of Members in the New People's Assembly from Lists and Single Seats

Cairo, the First Electoral District

From the National Party: Muhammad Muhammad Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad Ibrahim, 'Abd-al-Rahman Radi Muhammad al-Sayyid, Sayyid Rustum, Nash'at Kamil Barsum, As'ad Faraj 'Abduh Ghattas, Muhammad 'Umar Muhammad Rahim, also known as Watani, and 'Abd-al-Fattah Badr.

From the Labor Party: Majdi Ahmad Husayn and al-Hajj 'Adil Wali.

From the Wafd Party: Karam Zaydan and Ahmad Taha.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: 'Atiyyah Abu Sari' Radwan Salih, Dr Muhammad 'Ali Ibrahim Mahjub, Mustafa Muhammad Munji, and Faydah Kamil.

From the Labor Party: Hasan al-Jamal, Muhammad Qasim and Salah 'Abdallah.

From the Wafd Party: Muhammad 'Atiyyah and Ibrahim al-Shuwaykhi.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Ahmad Muhammad Idris, Dr Hamdi al-Sayyid, Ramadan 'Arafah Isma'il 'Arafah, Dr Zakariyah 'Azmi, Bikhit 'Abd-al-Radi Muhammad 'Ali, and Thurayya Lubnah.

From the Labor Party: Muhammad 'Akif, Dr 'Abd-al-Hayy al-Faramawi, and Mukhtar Nuh.

From the Wafd Party: Kamal al-Tawil and Zakariyya Zaki Abu al-'Ila Sarah.

The Fourth Electoral District

From the National Party: Nawal 'Amir, Dr Amal 'Uthman, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Mustafa Mahmud Mustafa, Mahmud al-'Arabi, and Ibrahim Bardisi Isma'il Muhammad.

From the Labor Party: Ahmad Sayf-al-Islam Hasan al-Banna and Hanafi Fahim Husayn 'Uthman.

From the Wafd Party: 'Ilwi Hafiz and Ulfat Kamil.

The Fifth Electoral District

From the National Party: Dr Muhammad 'Abd-al-Qadir Hatim, Mahmud Muhammad Ibrahim Musa, Dr Butrus Ghali, Subhi Wahdan, Sa'd Wahbah, and Abu Zayd 'Awadallah.

From the Labor Party: Ahmad Harak.

From the Wafd Party: Yasin Siraj-al-Din and Sayyid Shakir.

Alexandria: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Dr Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad 'Abdallah, al-Sayyid Rashid, Dr Faruq Ahmad 'Abd-al-Jalil Rakha, Rashad Muhammad Muhammad 'Umran, Sa'd 'Uthman, Imtithal al-Dib, and Tahir Bishr Mustafa Husayn.

From the Labor Party: Muhammad Husayn Muhammad 'Isa and Muhammad Fawzi 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-Raziq.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Husayn Mahmud 'Abd-al-Mun'im, Hasan Jamal 'Abduh al-Nayl, Dr George 'Abd-al-Shahid, 'Ali Mahrus Ghanim Ghannam, Ahmad Khayri Muhammad Mahmud, also known as Ahmad Khayri, Anwar al-Sibay'i, and 'Abd-al-Sattar Sa'd.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Ahmad Fu'ad 'Abd-al-Ghani Shuman, 'Abd-al-Mun'im Isma'il Muhammad Isma'il, Justice Fathi Rajab, Sa'id Madkur Khalil 'Ali, Fu'ad Taha, and al-Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid al-Miliji.

From the Labor Party: Basyuni Ibrahim al-Sayyid Basyuni.

Port Said: One Electoral District

From the National Party: Abu Bakr al-Siddiq Ahmad 'Abd-al-Haqq, 'Abd-al-Wahab Muhammad Qutah, and Hasan Ahmad Hasan Muhammad.

From the Wafd Party: Mustafa Shardi and al-Rifa'i Hamadah.

Al-Sharqiyah: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Engineer Mahir Abazah, 'Abd-al-Rahman Mashhur, Rif'at al-Hajarsi, Salih al-Salhi, Tariq al-Jindi, Layla Hasan, 'Abd-al-Mutallib Hasan Rabi', also known as 'Abd-al-Ghani, Sami Abazah, and Dr Khalil al-Dib.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Rasd.

From the Wafd Party: Tal'at Raslan.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Dr Hilmi Nimr, Rida Turkiya, Amrullah Baligh, Mahmud Ahmad Salim, and Fu'ad 'Abbas Mursi.

From the Labor Party: Ibrahim Abu Talib Ibrahim.

From the Wafd Party: 'Abd-al-Latif Hasan Sharif.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Muhammad Mursi 'Azab, Attorney Salah al-Taruti, Mahmud Abu Gharib, Yusuf 'Abd-al-'Al 'Atwan Hasan, Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad, Hasan Taha Taha, and Sabri al-Akhras.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-Fattah al-Shurbaji.

From the Wafd Party: Mahmud Ra'fat 'Umar.

Al-Daqahliyah: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Baha'-al-Din Hamid al-Shirbini, Muhammad al-Jawjari, Dr Salah al-Hamadi, Shafiq Hashish, Fatmah 'Inan, Fathi al-Sa'id Ahmad al-Biyali, Tahir al-Qasabi, and al-Sa'id Ahmad al-Biyali.

From the Labor Party: Al-Sayyid Abu al-'Izz Kishkah, Ibrahim Shukri, and al-Sa'id Kamil Sha'ban Rakha.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Muhammad Ahmad al-Baltaji, Muhammad Rushdi, Jalal Sharif, 'Ali 'Ali al-Dib, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Mu'ti Raghieb Zahir, and 'Abd-al-Fattah 'Abdallah 'Atiyah Salih.

From the Labor Party: Ahmad Muhammad al-Fiqi and al-Hajj 'Adil Nafi'.

From the Wafd Party: Faruq 'Awad Muhammad al-Mahdi.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Engineer 'Isam Radi, Muhammad Mahmud Isma'il 'Awad, Muhammad al-Sayyid Musa, Naji 'Abd-al-Mun'im Ibrahim, Ahmad Muhammad 'Abd-al-Malik al-Husayni, Kamal Saqr, and Mahmud Muqbil.

From the Labor Party: Ibrahim Hasan Ibrahim and Khalid Hamad.

Al-Minufiyah: The First Electyoral District

From the National Party: Hamdi Qandil 'Abd-al-Wahab, Fathi Bayyumi, al-Sayyid Hamad, 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-Ghani Nassar, Dr Samih Sa'id Mubarak, Sa'd Ahmad Ibrahim, Mustafa 'Azab, and Mahir al-'Ashmawi.

From the Labor Party: Abu al-Futuh 'Afifi Shushah.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Mukhtar Abu 'Aysh, Kamal al-Shadhli, Ahmad 'Isawi Ibrahim Salim, Muhammad Shu'ayr, Muhammad Fahmi Badawi Qandil, 'Abduh Hamzah, Ibrahim Taha Sulayman Maqlad, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Mun'im Taha 'Asal, Mahmud 'Umar Makhluf, and 'Abd-al-Halim Muhyi-al-Din Saqr.

Al-Buhayrah: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Sabri al-Qadi, Sa'd Muhammad Hasan al-Najjar, Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Aziz Mulukhiyah, Muhammad Zaki 'Abd-al-Halim Makhyun, 'Isa Naji 'Ali Nawwar, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Muttalib al-Rakayibi, Kamil 'Abd-al-Latif al-Khawiski, 'Abd-al-Halim Yusuf 'Isa, and 'Isam al-Din Fathi al-Minyawi.

From the Labor Party: Bashir 'Uthman

From the Wafd Party: Badr Mahmud Radi.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Al-Hajj Sa'd Basyuni, Muhammad Bikhatruh Muhammad Hammudah, Mamduh Anwar Mabruk Quraytam, 'Abd-al-Wahab 'Uthman Abu Khashim and Ahmad Qasim.

From the Labor Party: Fu'ad Shawshan and Fathi al-Sayyid Fatihah al-Fiqi.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Husayn Mahdi al-Sirafi, al-Dami 'Abd-al-'Aziz Salim, Hasan Jibril, Mamduh Daraz, Mamduh Sulayman Hamzah, Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Arafat, and Muhammad 'Ali al-Dib.

Kafr al-Shaykh

From the National Party: Sa'd Shalabi, Fathallah al-Qattan, Muhammad Tawfiq 'Uwaydah, Firdaws al-Awdan Ahmad Abu Si'dah, Sabri Muhammad 'Isa, Tulbah

al-Bistawi, Jamal-al-Din al-Tawajni, 'Abd-al-Mun'im Za'luk, and Bidayr 'Abd-al-Rasul al-Disuqi.

From the Labor Party: Dr Fu'ad 'Abd-al-Majid and Rashad Kalash.

From the Wafd Party: Muhammad Mustafa Rajab.

Al-Gharbiyah: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Fu'ad Ahmad Mansur, Muhammad Mustafa al-Sha'rawi, 'Inayat Abu-al-Yazid, and Tawfiq Zakariya Hijazi.

From the Labor Party: Muhammad al-Shaytani and Lashin Abu Shanab.

From the Wafd Party: Salah Tawfiq.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Fathallah Muhammad Fathallah, Shawqi Hasan al-Danin, Ibrahim al-Dhahabi, Abu al-Futuh Abu Taha, Mustafa Mahfuz al-Harmil, Faruq 'Atwan and Hashim Qutb 'Abduh.

From the Labor Party: Ahmad Muhammad al-Bas and Muhammad 'Abd-al-Sami' Muhammad Saqr.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Muhsin Kamal Makkawi, Jalal al-'Ashri, Ra'fat al-Laythi, 'Abd-al-Majid al-Shahawi, and Muhammad Ahmad al-Bastawisi.

From the Labor Party: Mahfuz Hilmi.

From the Wafd Party: Mustafa Barham.

Al-Qalyubiyah: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: 'Atiyah al-Fayyumi, Kamil Zaydan 'Afifi, Dr Thurayya Bayyumi, Mustafa al-Nahhal, Muhammad al-Sayyid al-'Inani, Mukhtar Nusayr, 'Abd-al-Rahman Sarhan, and Ahmad 'Id Lutfi Subayh.

From the Labor Party: 'Izz al-'Arab Fu'ad Hafiz Ahmad.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Ahmad al-Jayyar, Muhammad Muhammad 'Awdah 'Ayid, Qasim 'Abd-al-Halim Ma'mun Isma'il, Sa'd Husayn Taha, Sidqi Muhammad Haykal, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Maqsud Faraj, Mahmud Nasr, and Ahmad Disuqi Khalil.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-Mun'im Salim al-Shamma'.

Ismailia Governorate: One Electoral District

From the National Party: Ahmad Abu Zayd al-Alfi, Muhammad 'Ali Yusuf, Ahmad Khalil Ahmad, 'Abd-al-Karim Baghdadi, and Mamduh Ya'qub Dawud.

Suez Governorate

From the National Party: 'Adil Mustafa al-Haddad and 'Abd-al-Ghani al-Samman.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-'Azim 'Abd-al-Majid al-Maghrabi.

Damietta Governorate

From the National Party: Rif'at Ibrahim al-Mahjub, Ahmad Nubar Shityah, Muhammad Hasan al-Zayyat, 'Awad Shalabi 'Ashur, Mahmud Kamal al-Hilali, and 'Ali 'Awad Basal.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-Raziq Mansur 'Uthman.

Al-Jizah Governorate: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Hilmi al-Dali, Dr Ahmad Haykal, Nasr ('Anbar), Hasanayn Salam, and Muhammad al-Batran.

From the Labor Party: Justice Ma'mun al-Hudaybi and 'Umar al-Zir.

From the Wafd Party: Lutfi al-Maghrabi.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Majdi al-Zumur, Sa'id Madkur, Samah Subayh, Fathi al-Sa'idi, Yusuf al-Manduh, and Hayam Kashik.

From the Labor Party: Dr 'Isam al-'Iryan and Mustafa al-Wardani.

From the Wafd Party: 'Ali Salamah.

The Third Electoral District

From the National Party: Muhammad 'Azzam, 'Abd-al-Qadir Abu Hamilah, Salim Shanab, and Husayn Sabih.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-Hakim 'Alam-al-Din.

Al-Fayyum Governorate

From the National Party: Dr Yusuf Amin Wali Mizar, Hasan Idris al-Miliji, Abu Bakr Muhammad Hamad al-Basil, Salah Hilmi Fahmi Muhammad, 'Uways 'Ilaywah, Ibrahim al-Jarhi, Nabil Abu-al-Su'ud, Husni Shibriyah, Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman Abu Bakr Huwaydi, Ahmad Muhammad Amin Abu Zayd Tantawi, Yusuf Zaydan, and Jawdah al-Sayyid 'Abd-al-Jawwad 'Imarah.

From the Labor Party: 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Ishri Hasan Ghabari.

Bani Suwayf

From the National Party: Dr Ihab Hasan Isma'il, 'Abd-al-Hamid 'Abd-al-'Azim, Ahmad Mahir Mahmud Ahmad, Ihab Kassab, 'Ali 'Abdallah Mabruk, Shukri Hasan Ahmad Radwan, Mustafa Mahmud Sadiq al-Ridi, Sayyid 'Atiyyah Sayyid Ahmad, 'Abbas Amin Safiyy-al-Din, and Husayn 'Abd-al-Majid 'Id 'Ali.

From the Labor Party: Yasin Ahmad 'Abd-al-'Alim Sha'ban.

From the Wafd Party: Muhammad Ahmad Labib and Muhammad Imam Abu-al-'Ila al-Shukhaybi.

Al-Minya Governorate: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Shakir Tawfiq al-Dirwi, Abu al-Makarim 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khalil, Muhammad Disuqi al-Jazzar, Ikram 'Afifi, Muhammad al-Fatih Mihanna Yusuf, Mahmud Shakal, Husayn 'Ashiri, Fathi Najib Mahanna Abu al-'Ila, Sama' al-Hajj Adham Muhammad 'Ilaywah, also known as Sama' 'Ilaywah, and Muhammad 'Abd-al-Mun'im Ahmad al-Tuni, also known as Muhammad al-Tuni.

From the Labor Party: Muhyi-al-Din Ahmad 'Isa Muhsib, Ibrahim Anwar Hasan Bishr, and 'Abd-al-Jabir 'Uthman Muhammad Hasan.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: Mustafa al-Shafi'i Shabkah, 'Abd-al-'Azim al-Sa'di Marzuq, Mustafa 'Amir, Muhammad Kawis Sulayman al-Shafi'i, also known as Subhi, Ahmad 'Ali Musa Abu Haram, and Samir Muhammad Mahanna Makkawi.

From the Labor Party: Mahmud 'Abd-al-Hakim 'Abd-al-Salam and Fathi Fadl 'Abd-al-Wahid 'Ali.

From the Wafd Party: 'Ali Ahmad Shamardan Hasan.

Asyut Governorate: The First Electoral District

Hamdi Muhammad Disuqi, Yahya Kilani, Mustafa Qurashi Ahmad, Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahim 'Abd-al-Salam, Mahmud 'Abd-al-'Al Qutb, Salah Khashabah, and Siraj-al-Din Khalifah Abu Sayf.

From the Labor Party: Jamal As'ad 'Abd-al-Malak.

From the Wafd Party: Hilmi Madi 'Abdallah, Zuhayr Ahmad 'Abd-al-Ghani Fuli, Abu-al-'Uyun 'Abd-al-Nazir Mustafa, also known as 'Uyun Nazir.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: 'Izzat Mahrus, Mustafa Muhammad Sulayman, Sayyid 'Ammar Zanati, 'Umar 'Abd-al-Fattah Taha, Mahmud 'Abd-al-'Al Hasan, and Abu Bakr Isma'il Tammam.

From the Wafd: Kamil Makki.

Sawhaj Governorate: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Ihab Miqlid, Qadri Abu Dawiyah, Jamal Abu-al-Fadl al-Dab', Subhi Mikha'il Jirjis, Muhammad Khalil Abu Sidayrah, Hilmi 'Abd-al-Akhar, Faruq 'Ashur, Ahmad Abu Dawmah, Muhammad Taha 'Atallah Mansur, Mahmud Salam Abu 'Uqayl, and Abu-al-Hamad Muhammad Hamid.

From the Labor Party: Fahmi Bikhit Diyab.

From the Wafd Party: Sha'ban Hamadi.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: 'Abd-al-Mun'im Ahmad 'Ali, Ahmad Mahmud al-Sharif, Mahmud Ahmad Muhammad Murad, Hazim Abu Stayt, Abu-al-Futuh Hasab al-Nabi, Isma'il al-Jibali, Ahmad 'Abd-al-'Azim Muhammad, and Ahmad Sa'd al-Din Abu Rahab.

From the Wafd Party: 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Karim Khalifah.

Qina Governorate: The First Electoral District

From the National Party: Mahmud Sayyid, Muhammad Mahmud 'Ali Hasan, Ahmad Salih 'Uthman Mahmud, Fathi Zaki al-Sadiq, also known as 'Abd-al-Fattah, Sayyid Ahmad al-Idrisi, Ahmad 'Ali Hamid, Yusuf al-Sab'i, Muhammad Bahiy-al-Din 'Ala'-al-Din, Isma'il al-Ahmar, and 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Far.

From the Labor Party: Mustafa Ramadan Mahjub.

From the Wafd Party: Mustafa Yasin Ahmad Hamid and Ahmad Ibrahim Ahmad Khalil, also known as Khalil.

The Second Electoral District

From the National Party: 'Abd-al-Rahim al-Ghul, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Nabi al-Saman al-Sha'ini, Ahmad Fakhri Qandil, Muhammad Fahmi 'Umar, Mustafa Ahmad Waziri, and Mukhtar 'Uthman Muhammad Abu Bakr.

From the Wafd Party: Hasan Muhammad Hasan al-Wakil.

Aswan Governorate

From the National Party: Mustafa Husayn Mustafa 'Umar, Ahmad Khalil 'Abd-al-Salam, Ahmad Abazid Ahmad Husayn, Abu al-Nasr Salih Mashali, Salah-al-Din Ramadan, and 'Awad Jazuli 'Uthman.

From the Wafd: Mahmud Husayn Salih Khalifah.

Red Sea Governorate

From the National Party: Hasan Mahmud Sa'id Jum'ah and Mansur Abu Bakr Mahmud Ahmad.

From the Labor Party: Ibrahim al-Ja'fari.

New Valley (al-Wadi al-Jadid) Governorate

From the National Party: Muhammad Yusuf Na'im Muhammad, Ahmad Hasan 'Abdallah Farraj and 'Abd-al-Mun'im Khalafallah.

Marsa Matruh Governorate

From the National Party: Murdi Abu Shulayf 'Atiyyah Qasim, Rahumah 'Abd-al-Wahid Isma'il, and Mahawi Mahmud 'Abd-al-Rahman.

South Sinai Governorate

From the National Party: Barik 'Awdah Ta'wah, Salam Madkhal Sulayman, and Jalilah Jum'ah Husayn.

North Sinai Governorate

From the National Party: Muhammad Yusuf 'Abid 'Abduh, Muhammad Salih Nasrallah, and 'Isa 'Awdah al-Kharafin.

Winners of Single Seats in the People's Assembly

Thirty-nine assembly members won single seats in the assembly in 39 electoral districts. Run-off elections are to be held in the nine remaining electoral districts tomorrow, Monday. The winners are:

--In Cairo: Yusuf al-Badri, the second electoral district (Labor); Dr 'Abd-al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, the third electoral district (National); Dr Ahmad Fathi Surur, the fourth electoral district (National); Engineer Jalal Radwan, the fifth electoral district (National).

--In Alexandria: Tal'at Mustafa Ibrahim, the first electoral district (National); Dr al-Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid, the second electoral district (National); Fawzi Ibrahim Husayn, the third electoral district (National).

--In al-Jizah: Dr Yahya al-Jamal, the first electoral district (National); al-Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il, the second electoral district (Labor); 'Abd-al-Fattah al-Dali, the third electoral district (National).

--In Port Said: 'Ali 'Abbas al-'Atwi, (independent).

--In Damietta: Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi (National).

--In al-Daqahliyah: 'Izzat 'Abdallah, the second electoral district (National); Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, the third electoral district (National).

--In al-Sharqiyah: Dr Ahmad 'Umar Hashim, the first electoral district (National); Hasan Husni, the second electoral district (independent); 'Abd-al-'Aziz Murshid, the third electoral district (National).

--In al-Qalyubiyah: Hasan Mansur, the first electoral district (National); Sa'id Jum'ah, the second electoral district (National).

--In al-Gharbiyah: al-Shaykh Mansur al-Rifa'i, the third electoral district (Labor).

--In al-Minufiyah: Engineer Sulayman Mutwalli, the first electoral district (National); Mahmud al-Sayyid Abu Yusuf, the second electoral district (National).

--In al-Fayyum: Dr Sufi Abu Talib (National).

--In al-Buhayrah: Tamawi 'Abd-al-Salam Tamawi, the second electoral district (National); Muhammad Hamdi al-Tahhan, the third electoral district (National).

--In Bani Suwayf: Justice Sa'd Ahmad Bahnasawi (National).

--In Asyut: Muhammad Ahmad Habib, the first electoral district (independent).

--In al-Minya: Muhammad al-Sa'id Tusun, the second electoral district.

--In Sawhaj: Dr Jalal Abu al-Dahab, the first electoral district (National); Muhammad 'Abd-al-Hamid Radwan, the second electoral district (National).

--In Qina: Dr Yusuf al-'Adli, the first electoral district (National); Muhammad 'Abd-al-Mun'im 'Awad, the second electoral district (independent).

--In Aswan: Taha Muhammad Salih (National).

--In the Red Sea Governorate: Shadhli Tawfiq 'Ali Mustafa (National).

--In the New Valley (al-Wadi al-Jadid): Mahmud Fawzi al-Barnas (National).

--In Marsa Matruh: Matir 'Abd-al-Karim 'Abd-al-Qadir (National).

--In South Sinai: Razuq Salamah Rafi' (National).

--In North Sinai: al-Kashif Muhammad al-Kashif (National).

Run-Off Elections in Nine Electoral Districts

Run-off elections will be held tomorrow, Monday, in the nine remaining electoral districts. They are:

--In Cairo's first electoral district: a run-off election between Muhammad Muhammad Juwayli (National) and 'Abd-al-Halim Mandur (Wafd).

--In Suez, between Faruq Ahmad Mutwalli (National) and Muhammad Abu al-Majd Marzuq (independent).

--In al-Gharbiyah's first electoral district, between Dr Ibrahim 'Awarah (independent) and 'Abd-al-Halim Siba'i (independent); and in the second electoral district between Faruq Khalaf (National) and Fikri al-Jazzar (independent).

--In al-Buhayrah's first electoral district, between Muhammad al-Sayyid Abu Shuwayla' (National) and Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman Qarqurah (Labor).

--In al-Daqahliyah's second electoral district, between Ahmad al-Wardani (National) and Tal'at al-Shinnawi (Labor).

--In Asyut's second electoral district, between Justice al-Dimirdash al-'Aqali (National) and Hamid Hisham (Labor).

--In Kafr al-Shaykh, between Muhammad Mahmud Badawi (National) and 'Abduh Farij Hamid (independent).

--In al-Minya's first electoral district, between Dr Ahmad Mahir 'Abd-al-'Alim (independent) and 'Ali al-Shimi 'Ali (independent).

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CAIRO RADIO COMMENTARY ON NDP'S RESPONSIBILITIES

NC091518 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Commentary by Muhammad Sharaf: "The Great Responsibilities and Tasks Awaiting the Majority Party"]

[Excerpts] The picture on the results of the People's Assembly elections has finally become clear. What still remains to be done is a second round of voting in some constituencies, but the outcome of this second round will not affect the situation as a whole.

The NDP has scored a major victory in these elections, and this places immense responsibilities on it, responsibilities which are an extension of those it has assumed since its formation and coming to power. However, this does not mean that the opposition parties which entered the elections are absolved from participating in these great responsibilities that deal with the homeland's destiny and march of progress.

The fact that a majority party in any country has won elections does not mean that the party's behavior is beyond criticism. On the contrary, criticism and objective opposition are essential to ensure the safety and correct direction of the nation's course of action. Since the dawn of political history and since the beginning of democracy in its new concept, no country has spawned a party which has been infallible. However, there are degrees of mistakes: Some mistakes can be repaired, others cannot.

Now that the NDP has secured a vast majority in the new People's Assembly, it can pass legislation easily. However, this is not the main issue if we truly understand democracy. The main issue is that the majority party must only submit legislation which has been carefully studied and is compatible with the fundamental and vital interests of the broad spectrum of the country's people.

This means that the great responsibility which the NDP must assume from the beginning is to scrupulously adhere to democracy within its ranks. Self-criticism must be the NDP's basic tenet.

Another important point is that the opposition should be given complete freedom to express its viewpoints, both inside the assembly and through the press, as well as to propose any bills, legislation, or amendments, as long as the opposition adheres to objectivity and to the supreme vital interests of the people.

EGYPT

BRIEFS

MINISTER RECEIVES VISITING MALAYSIAN--Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA)--Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, met Malaysian Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin today and discussed with him the prospects for increased bilateral economic cooperation. The two ministers discussed the Malaysian market needs of Egyptian products, as well as possible Malaysian exports to Egypt. They also examined the possibility of both countries granting each other preferential tariff treatment. The Malaysian minister arrived in Cairo last Monday on a 4-day visit to explore the possibilities of increased economic cooperation between Egypt and Malaysia. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 2 Apr 87] /9604

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS--Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA)--The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation [EGPC] has announced that Egypt's production of crude oil during the July 1986-January 1987 period reached 24,497,000 tons, while 3,151,000 tons of natural gas and gas by-products were produced in the same period. The EGPC noted that oil exports for the same period were valued at 443 million (Egyptian) pounds, while oil imports amounted to 123 million pounds. Thus, Egypt achieved a surplus of 320 million pounds in its oil import-export balance. On refining and processing, the EGPC pointed out that the volume of crude oil processed in Egyptian facilities in the same period was 12,684,000 tons, while 171,000 tons of basic stored oil [zuyut al-takhzin] and 10,000 tons of special oil were produced. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1044 GMT 9 Apr 87] /9604

CSO: 4500/83

OPPOSITION LEADER MANSUR KIKHYA INTERVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Mar 87, pp 25-27

[Interview with Mansur Kikhya by al-Salami al-Hasani: "Mansur Kikhya Tells AL-DUSTUR, 'Opposition in Libya Is Divided and not United for these Reasons; Even Those Who Supported the 1st of September Revolution in Its Early Years Are now in Prison; the Libyan Army Is Dissatisfied with What Is Going on';" in France; date not specified]

[Text] What has become of this respectable Libyan civil servant who, on the morning of the 1st of September in 1969, was asked by the Free Officers to join their ranks unconditionally? After years spent holding the highest positions in the country, what made him turn to the opposition? This man, this national fighter, who fought for Libya under the monarchy and under the revolution as well, is known even to his adversaries as a righteous man, capable of analyzing situations in depth. In 1980 this man who had been chairman of the Security Council and Libya's permanent representative in the United Nations became a member of the opposition. Why did he switch? Why is he hiding everything in his life from people? Why does he fear physical elimination? Has Mansur Kikhya, Libya's former minister of foreign affairs and its former representative at the United Nations abandoned his ideas in whose name he had agreed to work with officers of the Libyan Revolution in its early days? No. Mansur Kikhya would never give up his ideas. Mansur Kikhya, as he himself says in his interview with AL-DUSTUR, is still a nationalist and a democrat. However, corruption in Libya has reached such an intolerable level that he submitted his resignation several times, the last time from his position as Libya's permanent UN representative. He requested that he be allowed to retire and return to Libya. On his way back to Libya, however, Mr Kikhya's friends informed him that his entry into Libyan territory would mark the difference between life and death. That is why he chose, perhaps reluctantly, to live in exile at an unknown location.

AL-DUSTUR interviewed Mr Kikhya when he was passing through France. The interview dealt with conditions in Libya, but it dealt basically with conditions of the Libyan opposition.

[Question] Al-Qadhdhafi's relations with people around him seem to be unstable. This can be observed in what has been said about 'Abd-al-Salam Jalud's exile to Damascus and his return to Tripoli. It can also be observed in what is happening within the Libyan command. Are these unstable relations due to the man's frame of mind or to growing domestic problems?

[Answer] The country has many problems, and the most important problem, the problem of violence, started many years ago. The existence of shortcomings in many areas is understandable because Libya is a developing, small country with little experience. Therefore, mistakes in the economy and in the administration may be made. But what has taken everybody by surprise is that unjustified tendency toward violence. Such violence creates problems because even those who are moved at any given time to support the iron fist approach and the use of violence end up by discovering that violence is a double-edged sword. When violence begins, it grows and grows and affects everyone. It even affects those who engage in it. That is why the victims of violence are not only those who oppose the regime but many of those who were part of it. Libya's prisons are full of people who supported "the leader" in the early years. What is new about this violence is that it is unrestricted and has enveloped all parts of Libya. It was inevitable therefore that conflicts and disputes about this violence would develop even among officials. It seems that the regime has gone all the way in its violent practices. It is always being said that there are disputes between dignitaries in the regime, but I believe that these disputes are not the principal element because officials in the regime have no personal power. There are no institutions in the country; management is weak; the state has no clearly defined structure; and there are numerous organizations and committees that exist in name only. Such a situation does not promote the creation of individuals who can become centers of power. That may be some kind of deliberate plan by the regime. The other phenomenon has to do with numerous personal or other disputes and conflicts among those who are in power.

[Question] At the present time al-Qadhdhafi is under considerable pressure from the army and the Tripoli community because the capital of Libya has been moved to al-Jufrah desert.

[Answer] There is no doubt that the army is dissatisfied with what is happening. Individuals and soldiers serving in the army are Libyans, and they are witnessing the tragedy which the people of Libya are experiencing. But in general everything that applies to the Libyan establishment also applies to the Libyan army. So it would not be easy under present circumstances and current security precautions to form organized groups within the army. With regard to Tripoli, al-Qadhdhafi does not trust cities; he is fearful of them. He inherited that attitude from the monarchy, which feared cities too. Talking about changing the capital is a grave matter because even if there were a real problem, which is migration from rural to urban areas, the remedy that is being proposed is no remedy at all because moving the capital will create numerous problems. How can a city inhabited by over 1 million persons be stripped of its residents? How can the historical capital of Libya be wiped out of existence? The formation of a new cabinet may imply the retraction of this idea and an effort to appease the city of Tripoli, but I do not know that to be the case. Even the ruling military establishment has ties to Tripoli.

[Question] It seems that al-Qadhdhafi is against everything that is urban and civilized. He started out by burning books and musical instruments, and now it is the turn of the capital and the cities.

[Answer] Actually. al-Qadhdhafi is against existing institutions; he is against everything that exists and is stable. He wants to change everything. This is evident in all of the regime's actions. What matters to al-Qadhdhafi is changing things, even if the change were for the worse.

Guardian of Arab Nationalism

[Question] It is being said that al-Qadhdhafi wanted to get rid of a few military men and that that was one of the reasons that induced him to carry out his adventure in Chad.

[Answer] The question of Chad is historically complex, but I believe that the war in Chad was a mistake. I also believe that the question of Chad, if there was one, and if the question had to do with the borders, could have been resolved peacefully through negotiations between us and our neighbors. This war has created ill feelings between us and the people of Chad, and it has brought about a sense of alienation that will stay with us for many years. Whoever comes after this regime will have to face this problem, which will not be easy to solve, especially since border disputes in general are sensitive issues. Unfortunately, we should not have behaved in this manner. We should have helped our neighbors build their country. especially after the departure of (Tumbalbay). Now, however, Libya's presence in Chad has been lost. Furthermore, all this money that is being spent on wars could have been used to build prosperity in the entire region. But I do not wish to discuss this issue any further because I was one of the officials who dealt with it.

[Question] What is astonishing about al-Qadhdhafi's Arab policy is that he describes himself as the guardian of Arab nationalism. If we were to believe that, then it would follow logically that in the Gulf War, he would have to take Iraq's side, not Iran's. How would you explain that contradiction?

[Answer] I believe that by taking this conflicting position, al-Qadhdhafi wanted to settle accounts that stemmed from his own personal ambitions. But most certainly, such a position from the Syrian or Libyan regime would be wrong because this is not a personal question for Iraq, a country that is part of the Arab homeland. Furthermore, supporting Iran makes no sense, particularly because the Iranian regime is neither wise, democratic, nor progressive. Nothing about the Iranian regime makes it possible for us to say that it is a regime worth supporting.

The dangers that we are being exposed to on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland are major dangers, and not even the rulers in Libya and Syria can escape from them. If Iraq falls, the entire region will collapse, and no one will gain from that but Israel and the Arab nation's enemies. There may be Arab forces who fear an Iraq which may come out of this battle a strong country; but if Iraq falls. Libya and Syria too will fall. Supporting Iran was a miscalculation which involved immediate actions that would undoubtedly conflict with a sound national approach. Furthermore. leaders in Libya and Syria assumed those positions because they do not fear their people who are powerless to act because they are oppressed and suppressed.

[Question] We would like to change the subject now and discuss conditions of the Libyan opposition. You are known to be in favor of opposition organizations becoming parties. Why are you in favor of such a change?

[Answer] I believe that if these existing tendencies were to assume a civilized, urban form. that is. become political parties, they would have a better understanding between them. Finding a common denominator would become possible, and the conflict between them would be healthier. Recently, Fadil al-Mas'udi formed a party, and that was a good beginning. I would like to see the Islamic tendency become an organized party because if that tendency were to become a civilian political party, it would have a program that can be discussed, and the political discussion would be sound and healthy; the discussion would not be a religious discussion. A religious discussion about politics is dangerous because a clergyman thinks in terms of what is permissible and what is sinful, but a politician thinks in terms of what is right and what is wrong. One can have a discussion about what is right and what is wrong, but one cannot have a discussion about what is permissible and what is sinful. I do believe, however, that we will get there eventually. Opposition groups include all these tendencies, and one has to read between the lines to find out what each group's approaches are.

[Question] What are the tendencies that can be found in the Libyan opposition?

[Answer] All the tendencies can be found in the opposition. The conservative tendency is not enthusiastic about the question of nationalism and socialism. That tendency wants Libya to be alone and isolated, but that is a wish which can be found among Libyans who still sympathize with the monarchy; it can also be found among other Libyans as well. There is also the religious tendency which has various factions. The largest organized group within the religious tendency is the Muslim Brotherhood. The religious tendency also includes religious societies that dabble in politics, and it even includes Sufi societies. There are also Arab nationalists, Ba'thists and Marxists. I am not saying that there are communists in Libya because throughout Libya's history and despite exaggerations made by some people, there has been no organized communist party in Libya.

Actually, many opposition organizations are similar, and many observers are surprised to see such division in the opposition when there is such similarity among opposition groups. Observers wonder if the division is due to personal, tribal, or regional causes. That, of course, is a question that is being asked, but it is one that is difficult to answer. With time and experience, however, matters will become clear. Don't forget that we lack the intense historical experience in political party activities. Libya used to be an Italian colony under Mussolini, and it had no experience with political parties similar to that which our neighbors in north Africa had who benefited from French democratic traditions. After the war there was a brief period of British occupation during which we had the experience of having a few institutions. Then we had a national government and among its earliest decisions was one that abolished all institutions. Professional associations, clubs and gatherings were restrained. Then the present administration continued to abolish these institutions. In fact, it banned any gathering, even those held by committees that support

Palestine. We've had little experience with political parties, and we have no traditions in that area. In the past period, however, political parties are being established. I personally hope that existing Libyan organizations abroad will make an effort to succeed in their democratic practices because that would give us much hope. It would be especially hopeful for young people who will be returning to their country regardless of circumstances.

The Search for a Common Denominator

[Question] Is 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Huni's initiative part of that tendency to establish political parties?

[Answer] Mr 'Abd-al-Mun'im issued a statement on the 1st of September last year in which he stated that he was an officer of the 1st of September Revolution. He said there had been a departure from the course, and so on, and he called for change. Actually, 'Abd-al-Mun'im is one of those people who was being eyed for the task of bringing together Libyans abroad, but his political experience is limited too even though he did hold positions in government. Although he may have a few shortcomings, which his opponents exaggerate, he remains in general the most acceptable candidate about whom all Libyans could agree, particularly when we realize that it would be difficult for the Libyan opposition to agree on anyone who has an ideological background. 'Abd-al-Mun'im is a patriot and a military man, and he is not known to belong to any ideological tendency. He is also a mild-tempered, quiet man with whom one can talk. He was one of the best officials when he was in government. He served as member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chief of intelligence and a minister of foreign affairs. I worked with him, and all he wanted was to do good work. He rejected torture and violence. When he was chief of intelligence, that agency was not involved in violent actions. He was a merciful man, and he was also the boss of many people who were in positions of leadership in the opposition. That is a psychological factor which may make agreement easier. The critical remarks which are being made against 'Abd-al-Mun'im are not harsh. Like any politician, anything can be said against him.

[Question] Was a meeting held in Cairo about that matter?

[Answer] 'Abd-al-Mun'im's initiative actually led to a debate of an important issue: Is it the change that occurred on the 1st of September 1969 that is being rejected, or is it the corruption that followed? Of course many of the people who are living abroad and who are now in the opposition had worked with the 1st of September Revolution. Among those are a former member of the Revolutionary Command Council, a minister of foreign affairs, a former prime minister, a former controller, an ambassador, the former chairman of the federal council, former ministers, ambassadors, and senior officials. There are even officials in the People's Congresses, in the Student Union and in other such organizations. All these people, including me, are saying that we served our country sincerely, and that we had hopes of However, when the regime turned into something that was unacceptable, we dissociated ourselves from it. So how can we say this now and still maintain that this regime has been a client regime all along? Were we serving the regime when it was a client regime? What we have to say is that our intentions were good when we joined the regime. Then, when we discovered

certain things. we left. This is the only thing that ought to be said if we wish to maintain our self-respect and respect others as well. Of course, there are Libyans in the opposition who do not accept us at all because we worked with the 1st of September Revolution. Even if they were to work with us now, we would not be sure of their cooperation. Those who think that the tendencies which were declared after 1969 are objectionable say that we reject Ba'thists, communists, nationalists, Nasirists, and of course, followers of al-Qadhdhafi. Such talk, of course, is very serious and very irresponsible. Unfortunately, it is also erroneous because the basic condition for working for Libya's future is to work for a democratic Libya. And this means accepting all tendencies.

I would like to see a political party that wants a monarchy in Libya because it thinks the monarchy would provide a fundamental solution in the country. But that political party will have to make its case to the Libyan public who will act as judge between us and them. I would also like to see an Islamic or a national party in Libya. What is important is the common denominator we would find if all of us were to accept the idea of democracy. But if we want to sow the seeds of discord in our midst, that would mean, first of all, that we are basically denying the idea of democracy. Thus, we cannot legitimately protest what is happening in Libya now unless we just want to replace one person or one group with another. Second, we should be practicing democracy. We are still suffering from the crisis of how we can put democracy in action, particularly since most of us are living abroad in liberal countries from which we can learn. We can also learn from the experiences of others. The Spanish opposition against Franco, for example, formed the Democratic Agreement Committee which included all agencies, parties and organizations which opposed dictatorship in Spain. Only 2 weeks after Franco's departure democracy was established in Spain because it did exist. As Libyans living abroad we must actually recognize this fact. We must understand that the real battle we are fighting is the battle for democracy. We must understand that we ourselves must be democratic and that we have to start with ourselves.

I would like to mention here that there is a campaign within the ranks of the opposition against independents. Rejecting independents is like rejecting political parties because the main principles of democracy affirm a person's right to join or not to join a political party. Nevertheless, anyone who does not join a party is still a patriot who can fight for his country. But this hard-line attitude toward independents has reached the point of insulting them and accusing them, and that is regrettable. I believe that this campaign will stop, and the situation now has improved considerably over what it was in the past.

The recent initiative was preceded by numerous initiatives that had been made since 1980. There were disputes, and one of the most important subjects of these disputes had to do with the contacts some tendencies in the opposition had had with outside and foreign forces. There were disputes about what to do with those tendencies and who could be trusted. Does our present situation call upon us to succumb to a nationally and ethnically unacceptable international power? That question has created disputes. Of course, everyone is sincere, but there are different approaches to the problem. There is also another question: the existence of irresponsible publications in the opposition in which issues are

not discussed objectively. These publications make accusations! Mr 'Abd-al-Mun'im's recent initiative, which was made at the suggestion of a group of nationalists, led to meetings which were attended by a group of people from opposition factions. Some rejected that initiative, and rejection is possible in political activity. But it is regrettable that the rejection was justified by accusing in print those who carried out the initiative of working for the United States. Not only were they accused of working for the United States--after all, we have become accustomed to such accusations--but they were also accused of working for Israel and Moussade. That charge can be found in a Libyan opposition publication. Unfortunately, such talk is irresponsible and creates a big rift between us. If this issue is not dealt with, there will be no agreement within the Libyan opposition, and the opposition's struggle in the country will not be a struggle for true democracy. And we all know who will benefit from that.

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NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES, STRUCTURES, DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 20 Feb 87 pp 6-10

[Text] Just prior to the winning of independence, the drinking water supply for the urban and rural concentrations was characterized by disparities, the main beneficiaries being certain privileged agglomerations and districts. Water systems responded to specific needs and depended on resources which could readily be mobilized, such as natural springs and phreatic mantles. Except for the Sidi Said Maachou water supply system (1 cubic meter per second), which draws water from the Oum Erbia to supply the city of Casablanca, the other systems draw mainly on underground water.

Production on the national level barely exceeds 80 million cubic meters per year. Individual allocations come to about 100 liters per capita per day for the large cities, 50 for towns of medium size and 30 for the smaller ones.

In the urban sector, the rate of branch service comes to about 28 percent, while in the rural sector, it is minimal.

In the first decade following the winning of independence, there was a certain continuity, with an orientation toward more remote and deeper underground water sources, as well as some achievements in the realm of mobilizing surface water. Individual allocations saw a slight improvement, and national production doubled between 1955 and 1965, reaching 160 million cubic meters in the latter year. The rate of branch service in the urban sector showed a substantial increase, from 28 to 40 percent approximately.

The decade between 1965 and 1974 was characterized by a net increase in the demand for drinking water and an increase in individual allocations. Production reached 350 million cubic meters in 1974.

Between 1974 and 1980, a major effort was made, mainly within the framework of the 1973-77 plan, leading to major accomplishments in this sector. For example, mechanical delivery reached 20 cubic meters per second in the urban sector, and in 1980, national production came to almost 500 million cubic meters, in other words nearly 6.5 times what it was just prior to the winning of independence.

This period was also characterized by a change in the nature of the equipment, with a definite trend toward large water supply systems serving several urban complexes, and major reliance on surface waters, basically to satisfy the needs of the large urban agglomerations.

In addition, this decade saw the introduction of various techniques for treating surface water and methods of demineralizing brackish water and desalinizing sea water in the Saharan provinces.

Moreover, quality control techniques were developed, in cooperation with specialized international bodies.

From 1981 to 1985, major water supply projects were completed, bringing the mechanical delivery level in the urban sector up from 20 cubic meters per second to 35, an increase of 75 percent.

In 1983, the level of service in the urban sector was characterized by definite improvement. The rate of delivery via branch pipes reached 65 percent, and production rose to the level of 570 million cubic meters, guaranteeing an average daily delivery per capita of about 173 liters, or an actual average consumption of about 117 liters per day per inhabitant, all types of use included. The average domestic consumption for inhabitants served by branches of the network reached 106 liters per capita per day, while citizens served by public fountains consumed an average of 20 liters per capita per day.

We are providing the reader here with some information on the organizational aspect of the water sector and the level of services and delivery.

Complementary Aspect of Organization

The Water Administration has five tasks of a strategic nature.

The exploitation of water resources is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Equipment and Cadre Training, within which the Water Administration is mainly entrusted with:

--Inventorying and controlling the quantitative and qualitative development of the water resources.

--Drafting the master plans for water use, working with the consumer sectors.

--Studying, managing and controlling the use of water resources.

--Studying and proposing draft laws and regulations pertaining to water.

--Studying, implementing and maintaining major water improvement projects.

It is to this department that water producers address themselves for the allocation of water resources to cover the needs expressed. This body has a national index file, and also provides technical aid during drilling work at exploitation projects.

National Drinking Water Office Plans Supply

Established in 1972 (Dahir No 172.103 dated 3 April 1972), this office is responsible for:

- Planning the drinking water supply for the kingdom, including:
 - Determination of the drinking water needs and allocation of the corresponding resources in space and in time.
 - Coordinating all the investment programs pertaining to drinking water supply systems.
 - Studying, implementing and managing the drinking water supply systems entrusted to it by the public authorities.
 - Administering the distribution of drinking water in the communes where service cannot be provided by the communes themselves, when said administration is entrusted to it by decision of the communal council involved, with the approval of the pertinent authorities.
 - Providing technical aid, in terms of overseeing drinking water quality, when so requested by a public body.
 - Working with the pertinent authorities to control pollution of water likely to be used for human consumption.
 - Providing technical aid to public bodies on request, for the study, implementation or management of drinking water distribution or supply systems.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, studying all the technical files on piping and distribution systems for drinking water, to ensure the absence of any shortcomings in the equipment or installations which might threaten the quality of the water distributed. However, for the equipment belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform or the public bodies under its jurisdiction, this examination of said equipment will not be made until it has been completed.
- In collaboration with the ministries involved, studying the draft legislative and regulatory texts needed to carry out its tasks.

Technical and Financial Activities of the Ministry of Agriculture

The activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (Rural Equipment Office) in connection with the installation of equipment for supplying drinking water for human consumption and for livestock covered the entire rural sector until 1979, from the small douar to the undelimited rural settlements. These activities were of a double nature--technical and financial. The technical aspect involved the support and aid the departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and the bodies it sponsors provided to local collectives for the achievement of their drinking water supply projects (drafting of programs, studies, execution of the work),

whatever their source of financing. The financial aspect involved the granting of subsidies, often extending to taking over all equipment costs.

After the decentralization of the credit allocated for communal equipment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform continued to provide the rural communes with technical aid for the execution of their drinking water supply projects.

Moreover, within the framework of the integrated development projects, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform continued to see to the financing and implementation of major drinking water supply networks.

The maintenance and operation of the projects completed are the responsibility of the communes which administer them.

Ministry of Interior and Information Develops Mechanisms for Balanced Expansion

The local collectives arrange for the financing, production and distribution of drinking water through direct or autonomous government administrations or administrations.

It should be noted that the 1982 dahir which established the ONEP allowed local collectives to administer the assets they acquired prior to 1972, as well as allowing the possible recovery of any assets entrusted to bodies specializing in distribution.

In the rural sector, the communes finance and administer the production and distribution installations, except in a few centers where the ONEP and government administrations are in charge.

Office of Urban Development and Territorial Improvement

One of the great tasks of this office is the gradual establishment of the mechanisms for the balanced economic expansion of the various regions in the kingdom, with the assistance of the ministerial departments involved and consistent with the needs of both the urban and rural populations.

Ministry of Public Health Has Control Functions

The Ministry of Public Health is also involved with this sector, in view of the effect water can have as an essential factor in the transmission of a number of diseases. Its responsibilities in this sector have to do with the following aspects:

--Control of drinking water quality on the national level, in both the urban and rural sectors.

--Checking on the supervision which the producers and distributors of drinking water should exercise.

--Working with the ONEP, control of all drinking water supply systems studies.

--Participation of the people in information and education efforts, with a view to their protection from the risks of water-carried ailments.

--Popularization of simple hygiene measures for drawing, purifying and storing water at home.

In addition, the Ministry of Public Health may have occasion to serve as the arbiter in the event of disputes between two parties, through the National Hygiene Institute, which is a reference center for water analyses. It may also channel basic equipment investments toward the zones with highest priority, based on the epidemiological data available to it.

Communal Equipment Fund Provides Financial Aid

Through the granting of loans, this institution supports the efforts of the local collectives to finance equipment of a communal nature and to establish infrastructures to supply drinking water.

Other Active Agents

The Moroccan Distribution Company (SMD), affiliated with the Lyons Water group, provides partial service to the cities of El Jadida, Azemmour and Casablanca, on a concession basis.

Certain public establishments and industries provide their own water supply, and occasionally that of neighboring localities. This is the case, for example, with the OCP, which serves the towns of Khouribga and Youssoufia and the nearby mining settlements. The Moroccan Coal Board, for its part, serves the town of Jerrada.

Constantly Improving Service

In 1982, the population of Morocco was 20,419,515 (3 September 1982 census), of whom 8,730,399 individuals lived in the urban sector and 11,689,156 in the rural sector. The average annual increases between 1971 and 1982 were:

--For Morocco as a whole--2.6 percent;

--For the urban sector--4.4 percent; and

--For the rural sector--1.4 percent.

This increase led to a substantial rate of urban development, which reached 42.7 percent in 1982, up from only 35 percent in 1971 and 29 percent in 1960.

The urban population of the country, according to Ministry of Planning documents, lives in 250 urban settlements, including 45 municipalities, 40 autonomous centers and 165 small centers called "other centers."

There are 14 large cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, with 5,610,000 persons, or 64.3 percent of the urban population, living in these cities.

There are 46 cities of medium size, with a population of between 20,000 and 100,000 individuals, and their total population is 1,960,000.

The small cities, with a population of less than 20,000, total 186 in number and have a combined population of 1,160,000 inhabitants.

The rural population is made up of the residents of various zones not included in the urban population areas. The rural sector includes 31,473 douars. There are no recent data on the distribution of this population by type of residence. Underequipment and the lack of conveniences are characteristic of the rural environment, since only 19 percent of the housing units have bathrooms and only 4.5 percent have electricity (1982 census, 20 January poll).

Population by the Year 2000

The population of Morocco increased from 11,600,000 in 1960 to 15,000,000 in 1971 and reached 20,400,000 in 1982. The projections of the Ministry of Planning estimate that this population will reach about 32 million by the year 2000. It would seem that the rate of growth is likely to decline steadily in the course of the coming years, since this trend has already been seen in the last three census counts and has been confirmed by the development of the synthetic reproduction rate, which has lost practically a point in the course of the last decade.

Water Demand Increasing Steadily

In the urban sector, the improvement in the standard of living, population growth and urban expansion have led to a great increase in the demand for water, exceeding the 30 percent shown in the master plan estimates drafted at the beginning of the decade of the '70's.

Water Needs

The demand for drinking water is defined as the total debit to be produced at the delivery head in order to meet the need. It represents the sum of the actual consumption and the water lost in the water supply and distribution systems.

The average need to be met in the urban sector will be 1.51 billion cubic meters by the year 2000, or 2.2 times the 1985 volume, which will have doubled in 13 years.

It is estimated that the increase in the demand for water, which has averaged 8 percent per year in recent decades, will be 5.5 percent per year between 1985 and the year 2000. This decline is due basically to the slowdown in population growth (the rate is expected to be 3.4 percent per year between 1985 and 2000, as compared to 4.4 percent per year between 1971 and 1982) and the implementation of a strategy designed to bring about a gradual improvement in the yield of the water supply and distributions systems (the planned yield is 72 percent by the year 2000, as compared to 68 percent in 1983).

In 1983, drinking water production reached 570 million cubic meters, distributed as follows by category of city:

Large cities--74 percent; average cities--16 percent; and small cities--10 percent.

During that same year, water consumption came to a total of 387 million cubic meters, with an average per capita consumption, all uses included, of 117 liters per day.

Individual consumption by category of city was:

Large cities--136 liters per capita per day; average cities--77 liters per capita per day; and small cities--85 liters per capita per day.

The tables below give the estimated average and peak demands, with a breakdown by city size.

Y E A R	Average need in 10^6 m^3 per year			
	1985	1990	1995	2000
Large cities	500	650	840	1,100
Average cities	120	160	200	270
Small cities	60	90	110	140
Average urban needs (A)	680	900	1,150	1,510
OCP needs (B)	60	90	120	150
T O T A L (A) + (B)	740	990	1,270	1,660

Y E A R	Peak needs in m^3 per second			
	1985	1990	1995	2000
Large cities	20.3	26.4	34.1	44.7
Average cities	5.0	6.7	8.4	11.3
Small cities	2.7	4.1	5.0	6.4
Urban needs (A)	28.0	37.2	47.5	62.4
OCP needs (B)	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.8
T O T A L (A) + (B)	29.9	40.0	51.3	67.2

Distribution of Consumption by Type of Use

There are three distinguishable types of water use:

--Consumption for domestic use, linked with the development of the population, the standard of living of the citizens and residential conveniences;

--Industrial consumption, which depends on programs to establish industries; and

--Administrative and municipal consumption, linked with the administrative status of the collective involved and its development.

Domestic Use

In 1983, domestic consumption accounted for 64 percent of total consumption, within which 58 percent represented consumption by settlements obtaining their supply from public fountains, leaving a balance of 6 percent.

By the year 2000, it is estimated that domestic consumption will account for 67 percent of the total. The portion obtained from public fountains will account for only 2 percent of the total, because of the increase in the branch supply rate, which will be reflected in a gradual reduction in fountain use.

Administrative Use

Consumption by public departments is a function of the total population, excepting heavy consumers of a local nature (barracks, vacation colonies). The portion represented by administrative consumption is expected to drop from 23 percent in 1983 to 15 percent by the year 2000. Such consumption, which came to about 28 liters per capita per day in 1983, will hold steady in terms of the total population until the year 2000.

Industrial and Other Uses

Industrial and tourist consumption depend on the nature of the settlement involved. In 1983, such uses accounted for about 13 percent of the total (not including OCP).

By the year 2000 it is estimated that industrial consumption will account for 18 percent of the total, as a result of an average increase of 8 percent per year in the development of industrial production in volume, as foreseen in the plan.

Rural Sector

The water demand in the rural sector must take into account both the needs of the rural population for drinking water and the requirements for watering their livestock.

Demand is calculated on the basis of the following daily allocations:

--Human needs:

--Supplied by taps--50 liters per capita per day, with an increase of 1 liter per capita per year.

--Supplied by fountains, etc.--20 liters per capita per day.

--Livestock needs:

--Large and draft animals--50 liters per head per day; and

--Small animals--10 liters per head per day.

Total annual demand in 1985 was as follows:

--Human needs-- 94.5×10^6 cubic meters, since only 3 percent of the rural localities were served by the network.

--Livestock needs-- 118.5×10^6 cubic meters.

In other words, the net total estimated demand came to 213×10^6 cubic meters per year.

The estimated water needs of the rural population and livestock are as follows:

--Scenario 1 presumes that the situation will remain as it is at present in the rural sector (3 percent branch service) and that the livestock demand will remain steady (3,700,000 large and draft animals and 14 million small animals).

--According to the second scenario, the 3 percent branch service rate reported at present will vary in linear fashion up to 20 percent by the year 2000, and the same hypothesis as in the first scenario is adopted where livestock is concerned.

Drinking water demand in 10^3 m ³ per year (including losses)				
Y E A R	1985	1990	1995	2000
Domestic needs				
- Scenario 1	145	162	175	189
- Scenario 2	145	177	213	257
Livestock needs	182	182	182	182
Scenario 1	327	344	357	371
Total				
Scenario 2	327	359	395	439

The whole of the urban population, generally speaking, has access to a public drinking water supply system. In 1983, 65 percent of the population, i.e. 5,840,000 persons, were served by private taps. This rate was 50 percent in 1970, serving a population of 2,540,000. The balance of the urban population obtained its water supply from public fountains or from neighbors served by the network, or purchased it from water peddlers. In some cases, private wells were also used.

It is estimated that the branch service rate, which is 68 percent at present, will reach 75 percent by 1990 and close to 90 percent by the year 2000.

The rural population currently served by a public system supplying water regarded as potable is estimated at 2,115,000, or 17 percent of the rural population. The balance of the population obtains its water supply from traditional resources (individual wells, springs, wadis, irrigation networks, collected rainwater, etc.).

The rural population served by a public system was estimated at 25 percent in 1980 and 22.3 percent in 1982 (1982 census, 20 January poll).

According to a survey made in 1985 by Ministry of Agriculture departments, the service level provided by public drinking water systems was as follows:

--3 percent of the rural population obtained water from private taps;

--12 percent obtained water from fountains; and

--2 percent obtained water from public wells.

Mechanical Delivery Volume Improving

In the urban sector, just prior to the 1981-85 plan, mechanical delivery barely exceeded 20 cubic meters per second, while by the end of 1985 the level reached was 35 cubic meters per second, representing a production capacity of 1.1 billion cubic meters per year.

The 15 cubic meter per second supplement, of which 10.7 cubic meters per second was surface water, required major projects, including in particular 10 surface water treatment stations.

The operations currently under way and those deferred in 1986 for financial reasons would make it possible to reach a mechanical delivery level of 39 cubic meters per second, representing 95 percent of the 1981-85 plan goal.

An analysis of the water resources situation in 1985 indicates saturation in 42 percent of the urban centers. The extent of this saturation, by city size, was as follows:

--21 percent of the large cities;

--41 percent of the average cities; and

--54 percent of the small cities.

Unless new resources are found, this saturation situation will affect 59 percent of the urban centers by 1990, as follows:

--36 percent of the large cities;

--57 percent of the average cities;

--62 percent of the small cities.

Rural Sector

The total mechanical delivery of the public drinking water installations at present is estimated at 5.3 cubic meters per second, taking all of the underground water resources into account and including 509 centers and 1,862 douars.

These public installations serve:

--117 rural centers equipped with networks distributing to private taps;

--178 rural centers equipped with mixed distribution systems, including private taps and fountains;

--214 rural centers served solely by fountains;

--180 douars served by mixed distribution networks;

--1,253 douars served by fountains; and

--429 douars served by public wells and developed springs.

An analysis of the condition of this equipment showed that:

--At 101 centers and douars, the equipment is already saturated (1985);

--At 11 centers and douars, the equipment will be saturated by 1990;

--At 36 centers and douars, the installations will be saturated by 1995; and

--At 113 centers and douars, the equipment will be saturated between 2000 and 2010.

Administrative Status, Disparities in Yields

The government administrations and the ONEP serve 94 percent of the population in the urban sector, although they function in only 64 percent of the centers regarded as urban within the framework of the 1982 census. There remain 91 urban centers of the 250 collectives covered by the census which still have communal administration.

If the service provided to the urban centers can be described as at a satisfactory level, the problem of administration in the majority of the small centers remains to be resolved. It should be noted, however, that some networks managed by the ONEP and the government administrations need rehabilitation with a view to improving their yield. Although the total yield for the urban sector comes to about 70 percent (68 percent in 1983), this figure conceals major disparities. For example, 11 centers managed by the ONEP and the government administrations have a yield of less than 50 percent. No data is available on centers managed by the communes, but the yield probably does not exceed 50 to 60 percent.

The ONEP accounted for 58 percent of the urban production in 1983, the government administrations 22 percent, and the communes and other bodies the balance. This production is generally provided in accordance with the regulations for the sector, with both the producing services and the health services being responsible for keeping a close watch on suitability for drinking.

Rural Sector

The population in the rural centers where the water service is managed by a government administration or the ONEP represents less than 1 percent of the total rural population. It could be said that the rural sector as defined by the 1982 census has water service basically administered by the communes, and it very often does not measure up to the regulations for the sector nor to the sanitary requirements.

Population Development in Millions of Inhabitants

	1960	1971	1982
Urban	3.39	5.30	8.73
Rural	8.24	9.96	11.69
Total	11.69	15.26	20.42

Estimates

1985	1990	1995	2000
9.68	11.60	13.71	15.94
12.38	13.68	14.73	15.78
22.06	25.28	28.44	31.72

Development of Urban and Rural Population in Percentages

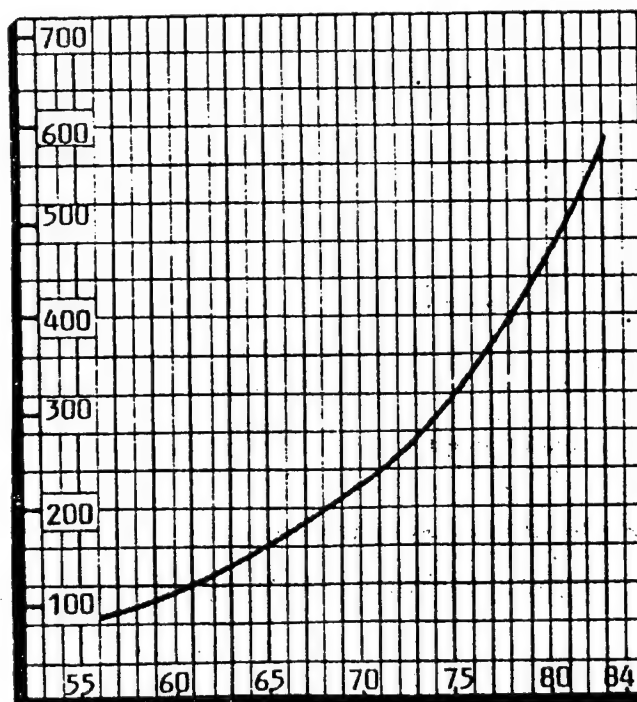
Statistics

	1960	1971	1982
Urban	29.15	34.73	42.7
Rural	70.85	65.17	57.3
Total	100	100	100

Estimates

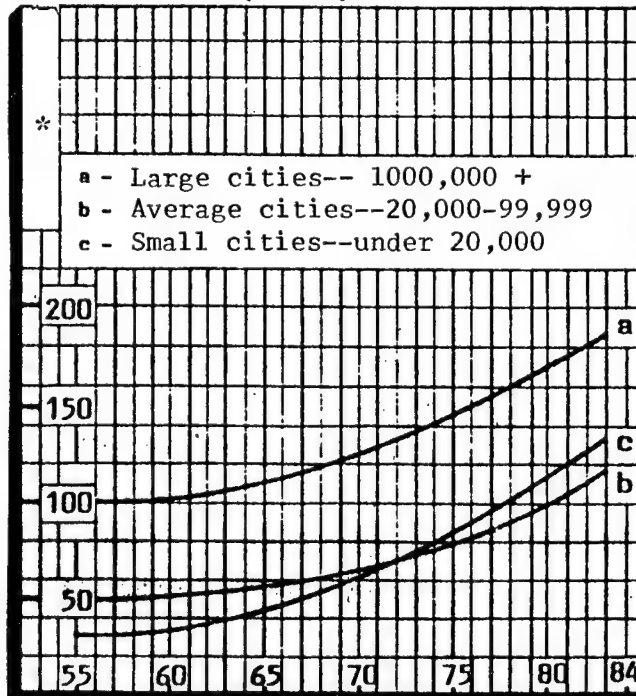
	1985	1990	1995	2000
Urban	43.9	45.1	48.2	50.3
Rural	56.1	53.9	51.8	49.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Production of Drinking Water in Urban Sector (10 m)

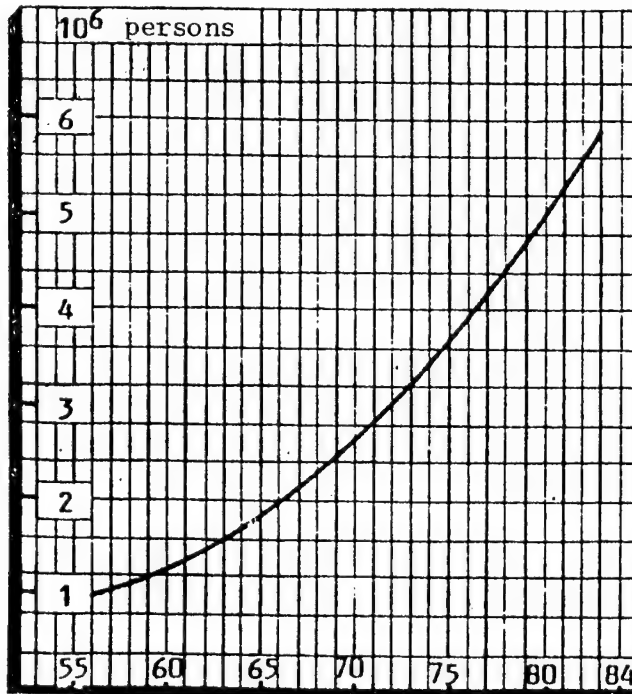


Development of Production Per Capita in Urban Sector

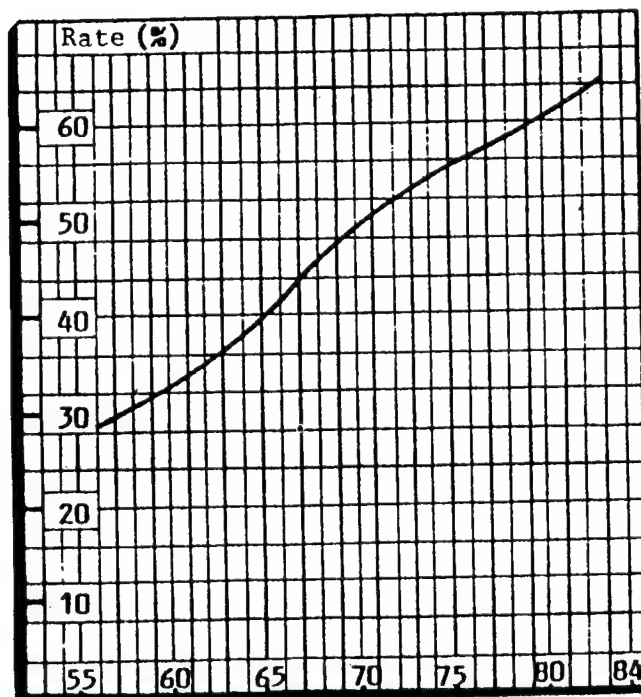
allocation in liters per
*--inhabitant per day



Population in Urban Sector Served by Private Taps



Branch Service Rate in Urban Sector



Dam Reservoirs

The situation as to available reserves at the dams is better than that last year. As of 18 February 1987, the available reserves at all of the dams exceeded 5 billion cubic meters of water, or more than half of their total capacity, as compared to an overall average replacement rate of 37.5 percent in the same period last year.

The figures in the table below show the situation at the dam as of 18 Feb 1987.

Key: (1) Dam.

(2) Normal capacity in millions of cubic meters.

(3) Reserves as of 18 February 1987 in millions of cubic meters.

(4) Replacement rate as of 18 February 1987 in percentage.

(5) Reserves as of 18 February 1986 in millions of cubic meters.

(6) Replacement rate as of 18 February 1986 in percentage.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oued El Makhazine	800	626,2	78,3	726,4	90,8
Ibn Batouta	41	28,5	69,5	42,3	100
Nakhla	7	7,2	100	7,2	100
Abdelkrim Khattabi	39	25,4	65,1	14	35,8
Mohammed V	596	563	94,5	280,4	47
Machraâ Hammadi	19	15,1	79,5	13,9	73,1
Idriss I ^{er}	1.207	734	60,9	390,8	32,4
El Kanséra	273	178,3	65,3	109,4	40
Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah	493	489,5	99,3	851,3	71,2
Oued El Maleh	9	8,8	97,8	8,8	97,8
Al Massira	2.724	1.298,9	47,7	798,9	29,3
Bin El Ouidane	1.384	461,8	33,4	2.978	21,5
Lalla Takerkoust (Oued N'fis)	73	25,9	35,5	9,5	13
Moulay Youssef (Tassaout)	198	73,8	39,2	53,2	28,3
Timinoutine (Moulay Youssef compensation dam) 5,4		4,3	79,8	4,9	90,7
Ait Chouaril	270	78,2	28,9	—	—
Sidi Driss	7	6,8	97,1	7	100
Abdelmoumen	226	1.09,8	58	98,5	45,5
Youssef Ben Tachfine	314	205,9	65,6	189,7	60,4
Mansour Eddahbi	545	48,8	8,9	53,8	9,8
Hassan Eddakhil	362	14,9	4,1	30,6	8,4
All dams	9.572,4	5.006	52,39	3.488,3	37,5

Address by Minister Mohamed Kabbaj

In the address he delivered at the opening session of the Higher Water Council meeting, Minister of Equipment and Cadre Training Mohamed Kabbaj made a particular point of the fact that the wise decisions adopted by His Majesty the King in 1967 posed a veritable challenge to nature and represented the point of departure for a glorious advance in developing the water resources.

Minister Kabbaj also noted that the water problem in our country is very complex, for in the development of resources, natural hazards as well as the increasing pressure exerted where the conditions of use are concerned must be taken into account.

"His Majesty King Hassan II, may God glorify him, was kind enough to hand down instructions for the holding of this session of the Higher Water Council. This represents in fact an additional proof of the interest our monarch has taken in this sector since, in 1967, Erfoud II launched the great advance in the water sector, which our country has continued to pursue with courage and determination.

A Most Complex Problem

In fact, the water problem in our country is very complex, because in the development of water resources, both the natural hazards and the conditions of use, which are characterized by increasing pressure on the water resources, must be taken into account.

First of all, two basic characteristics are typical of the water resources in Morocco.

--We have an irregular precipitation regime, resulting in great annual and interannual variability in the flow of the water courses.

--There is also an especially irregular distribution, leading to great disparities in the volume of water available in the different regions of the kingdom.

Underground Water Resources of 21 Billion Cubic Meters

The underground water potential which can be mobilized under acceptable technical and economic conditions is estimated at nearly 21 billion cubic meters.

Given the difficulties typical of our water resource situation and our natural environment in general, the wise decisions adopted by His Majesty the King in 1967 posed a real challenge to nature and represented the point of departure for a glorious advance in developing water resources to benefit the economic and social development of the kingdom.

Reservoir Storage Capacity

The substantial effort made to date has resulted in the building of 34 large dams, increasing the reservoir storage capacity from 2.5 billion cubic meters in 1967 to 10 billion.

Aware of the effort which still remains to be made in order to meet the increasing needs of the country, His Majesty the King, in his opening address at the October 1986 parliamentary session, announced the decision to give new impetus to the policy pursued with an intensification of the mobilization effort, with the building of a reservoir dam every year from now until 2000.

Supplementing this plan for large projects, in 1982 His Majesty recommended intensification of the effort to mobilize surface waters through the construction of lakes in the hill region, with a view to broader development of the rural sector.

In the subterranean water sector as well, the mobilization effort undertaken has led to the drilling of nearly 10,000 wells with a total length of 600 kilometers and an exploited potential of nearly 1,400,000,000 cubic meters.

These efforts have resulted in the availability today, in an average year, of more than 10 billion cubic meters, nearly 3 billion cubic meters of this total being underground water, representing 50 percent of the potential which can be mobilized.

Irrigation Efforts

The expansion of irrigated areas is one of the major components in these farm development plans. For example, it has been possible to put 1,545,000 hectares under permanent irrigation to allow hydroagricultural development.

The demand for irrigation water for development purposes will reach 12 billion cubic meters, as compared to the 9 billion currently being consumed.

Thanks to the efforts made to mobilize water resources and to expand and modernize the irrigation networks and related equipment, the area under irrigation reached 1,245,000 hectares in 1985, including 815,000 hectares under permanent irrigation.

In the drinking water sector, just after independence had been won, water production barely exceeded 80 million cubic meters, and mechanical delivery came to about 4 cubic meters per second. Except for the city of Casablanca, which was supplied in part by surface water, population concentrations basically used underground water impounded in their immediate neighborhoods.

Service in terms of individual water taps was almost unknown in the rural centers, or was limited to some administrative establishments, and the portion of the urban population enjoying drinking water delivered to the home in that era is estimated at only 28 percent.

At the present time, there has been considerable development on all levels in the drinking water sector.

In this connection, the level of urban service to individual taps reached 68 percent in 1985, and it is expected to reach 75 percent by 1990. Mechanical delivery has been practically multiplied by 9, reaching 35.3 cubic meters per second in 1986, of which 15 cubic meters per second were added to mechanical delivery during the 1981-85 5-year period alone.

Similarly, major efforts have been made in the rural sector since independence was won. Mechanical delivery, which was negligible at that time, had increased to 5.3 cubic meters per second by 1985.

Annual Drinking Water Production

National production has been multiplied by 10, and is currently near 800 million cubic meters per year, of which nearly 600 million cubic meters go to the urban sector.

Total Water Needs by 2000

However, this sector is expected to see an even greater development in water needs in relation to the population growth our country is experiencing. Total drinking water needs by the year 2000 are estimated at 2 billion cubic meters, and the service level should rise from 68 to 98 percent. In the rural sector alone, the demand for drinking water will reach 440 million cubic meters.

The effort remaining to be made in this sector in the future is very great.

On this point, the next development plan is expected to give priority to the rehabilitation of the existing equipment.

Similarly, the effort put forth in the rural drinking water sector must be strengthened and supplemented by the appropriate organizational institutional provisions.

In the hydroelectric sector, production capacity has practically doubled since 1967 thanks to the building of nine plants which have made it possible to increase the installed power from 350 to 616 megawatts, and the average annual energy production from 1,300 to 2,100 GHW.

Vanguard Advance in Resource Development

Whether we consider drinking water, irrigation or hydroelectric development, our kingdom has moved into the vanguard in water resource development, and it was possible for everyone to assess its efficiency during the period of drought our country recently experienced.

The results seen on the achievement level have been accompanied, in terms of human resources, by profitable use of techniques capable of continuing the efforts made and facing up to and mastering mobilization techniques which will take on even greater importance in the future.

For example, our country has made an effort to increase its water resources by perfecting new technical and mobilization methods.

Experiments designed to increase the water potential and to allow joint administration of surface and underground waters have been carried out with success in Tangier and Haouz. The results will be utilized on a broader scale, in particular in the Souss region, to feed the major water sheet in the region from the surface water at the planned Aoulouz dam.

In the realm of usage of nonconventional water sources, projects for processing brackish water have been executed to meet the needs of the cities and the Saharan provinces in Smara, Boujdour and Tarfaya.

Recycling Water

Also, studies and experiments are planned with a view to mastering the technical, economic and sanitary conditions for reusing water. Their development represents a vital necessity for our country in the long run.

Where the organization of the water sector is concerned, various steps have been taken to equip the country with the appropriate operational structures.

However, in view of the complexity of the water problems and the vital need to ensure the protection and rational management of a natural resource, which although it is limited is greatly needed by the country, it becomes necessary and urgent to ensure consistency in the actions in this sector, and to provide it with the indispensable technical, economic and regulatory tools.

Integrated Planning

In preparing for the future, our country has undertaken to establish an integrated plan for water use, in order to provide a permanent solution to the water needs of the various sectors.

This planning process will make it possible to organize the development of water resources and to ensure optimal allocation of the potential, both among the various regions of the kingdom and among the various consumer sectors, thus establishing real water solidarity among the consumers and on the national level.

Where the increase in water resources is concerned, there will be a major augmentation in the exploitation of deep subterranean waters throughout the whole of our national territory.

Such provisions will contribute positively to reestablishing the quality of our water wealth and promoting the needed rational water management.

Economy of Resources

In fact, the financial efforts made in this sector require that the water management process be constantly improved in order to make the exploitation of the resources and water equipment as efficient as possible. Therefore water economy must be a basic component in the water policy, with a view to promoting utilization techniques which are also as efficient as possible.

All of these factors show that water development is a complex process involving each citizen. A consensus is thus an essential component of the water policy. We should congratulate ourselves, moreover, on the fact that this already exists on a satisfactory level.

Thus coordination and agreement among the administrations, departments and users has made it possible to establish hill reservoirs, to undertake the management of large dam reservoirs, to implement water economy measures overseen by the vigilance committees, and to launch joint experiments and studies in this sector."

Recommendations of the Higher Water Council

The Higher Water Council, meeting in Fes from 16 to 18 February on the instructions of His Majesty Hassan II, approved a series of recommendations having to do with the drinking water sector and the draft national water code.

The following is the full text of the recommendations, with subheadings provided by the editors.

Priority for Drinking Water

"The members of the Council propose that the necessary steps be taken in order:

--To develop and intensify water research, with satisfaction of the drinking water needs of the people as the priority orientation;

--To make available to the administration involved the necessary resources for completing the studies on underground water;

--To develop the search for deep subterranean waters in order to satisfy the vital needs of the people;

--To develop water mobilization through the building of medium size and hill dams to meet the needs of small population concentrations; and

--To develop the recycling of water with a view to increasing the usable potential."

Financing Water Sector Investments

"In view of the basic importance of financing resources for the implementation of any drinking water policy, the members of the Council propose adherence to the two following principles:

--The investments required by the drinking water sector and their mobilization should be given priority on the national level.

--With a view to ensuring access to drinking water for the entire population of the kingdom, the Council proposes recourse to all forms of national solidarity, so as to cope with the needs of the rural population in particular."

All Forms of Economy Needed

"The members of the Council make a point of asserting the following two basic principles:

--It is necessary to seek out all forms of water economy, whatever the type of use.

--All water consumption should be paid for, whoever the consumer may be.

With a view to promoting water economy, the members of the Council propose:

--The launching of a broad national campaign to create an awareness of water problems;

- Development of the social distribution policy;
- Implementation of a policy of drinking water network rehabilitation; and
- Implementation of a judicious rate policy adapted both to the social imperatives and to water production costs."

National Water Plan

"In view of the importance of planning for the satisfaction of water needs in the short, medium and long term, the Council recommends:

- Providing the administrations responsible for carrying out this basic task with all the resources needed to allow them to draft a national water plan; and
- Taking regional needs and special characteristics into account within the framework of this planning.

In this connection, the Council requests that the drafting of regional master plans for all of the water basins in the kingdom be speeded up.

It also requests that organizational provisions be adopted with a view to the proper pursuit of this planning and the water prospecting effort.

- The introduction of the necessary planning tools and the drafting, in particular, of a master water plan for each of the communes in the kingdom, as well as the pertinent drinking water supply studies."

Drinking Water--A Rural Priority

"--In view of the importance of the rural sector and the basic role it plays in the process of the country's economic development;

And taking the special aspects of supplying drinking water in the rural sector into account, the Council recommends:

- Granting key priority to supplying the rural sector with drinking water; and
- Efforts to ensure that the administrations and bodies involved join and coordinate their efforts with a view to drafting an efficient strategy for providing drinking water to the rural sector."

Protecting Resources and Strengthening Control

"In view of the growing risks of all types of water pollution, the Council recommends:

- Pursuit of a dynamic and efficient water resource protection policy; and
- Reinforcement of supervision of water quality by all suitable means.

In view of the importance of augmenting water resources to meet the development needs of the country, and in view of the contribution of scientific research to the use of new water mobilization, exploitation and economy methods and techniques, the Council recommends:

--Development of the scientific research effort through the pertinent institutions; and

--Setting aside the necessary and adequate financial means for the purpose."

National Water Code

"The Council has undertaken a study of the draft national water code, and in view of its importance, it has decided to turn it over to an ad hoc commission made up of several of its members. The Council has asked to have submitted to it, at one of its future sessions, the internal regulations governing the Higher Water Council, its general secretariat, its various specialized commissions on the mobilization of underground and surface water resources, water project planning, recycling and nonconventional uses of water, weather studies and climate modification, water uses and water management and legislation, as well as those of the permanent synthesis commission."

Artificial Rainfall Experiment

The Al Ghait program was designed to increase rainfall by the artificial seeding of certain types of clouds with iodine chloride.

Morocco has made an effort in this field. Let us recall that Morocco signed an agreement with the United States in 1984 for the implementation of the Al Ghait program over 5 years. A zone located on the Atlas Mountain side of the Oum-Rabii basin was chosen, and sophisticated equipment is being used. Encouraging results have already been obtained. At the end of this 5-year program, an economic and scientific evaluation of the results will be undertaken with a view to perfecting a long term program for using this technique in Morocco.

An Example of Engineering Genius

Moroccans are born water technicians. They have been providing proof of their knowledgeability for centuries.

One example among many others of this mastery of the techniques of rational management and ingenious mobilization of water resources is seen in the "khettarat," the traditional underground canals which extend for tens and hundreds of kilometers, recreating, in arid regions, the conditions for fertilizing the land and supplying consumers with water.

To illustrate this knowledgeability revealed by the khettarat, we have chosen Haouz as an example. There the khettarat have been a major means of mobilizing, storing and distributing water for centuries. The explanation below was provided by a state engineer, Dr Abdelmajid El Habil, director of the Tensift Water Region.

"The physical reality, in terms of space and the harshness of the climate, closely links agricultural development with water mastery techniques. It is within this seemingly harsh, hostile and contrasting framework that the inhabitants of Haouz, with their agropastoral orientation, have for centuries, thanks to their knowledgeability and ingenuity, developed a whole arsenal of methods for exploiting, storing and distributing water.

The Marrakesh Haouz, lying between the High-Atlas Mountains in the south and the Jbilets in the north, is a vast alluvial depression about 6,000 square kilometers in area, at an altitude of between 250 and 900 meters. The plain, monotonous at first glance, contains a tangle of crests and a succession of cones grooved by wadis, flattening out gently to merge with the Tensift Oulja.

Marrakesh, once the capital of a vast empire and now a metropolis of national importance, has had serious water supply problems ever since its founding.

A Historic Heritage

Al Muhandis Abdellan B. Junus, who was summoned to the court of the Almoravid sovereign Ali B. Yussuf B. Tachfin to supervise all the water projects, introduced the khattara, a technique of Persian origin, based on a principle which had already been used in the southern part of the Tellien Atlas region under the name "foggara." The mastery of this technique reached its apogee with major projects executed in Marrakesh.

Free Water

The khattara is an underground gallery which drains water from the phreatic mantle and leads it to the point of use along a regular incline which is less than the general incline of the ground. The drainage process serves to create a depression allowing lateral collection of the water.

The underground channel has along it a series of wells 20 to 25 meters apart. These wells are used for removing earthwork and providing an air supply at the time of construction, and for maintenance during operation. The outlines are generally simple, rectilinear or winding. Some of these works have two branches, making interception of the maximal flow possible.

Compared with the other method of exploiting underground water, involving wells, the khattara has the advantage of producing water by gravity, which is thus "free," but the inconvenience lies in the steady flow, causing a loss of water during periods when it is not used. Another disadvantage, and not the least, involves the part of the ground occupied by the wells needed for extraction and inspection. For an average khattara irrigating 15 hectares, an area of 4 hectares is needed for the wells, and is thus lost. From the air, a section of ground where there are khattara appears to be dotted with "blisters," representing the extraction and inspection wells.

An Economic Dimension

In 1970, other methods were used in 13 percent of the area irrigated. In that same year, the so-called traditional methods were used to extract 70

percent of the underground water exploited. An exhaustive census at that time showed that there were 650 khettara in use extracting a flow totalling 5,060 liters per second from the water mantle. They were distributed as follows:

- 26 in the Sidi Zouine-Zaouia Cherradi sector;
- 169 in the Marrakesh-East and Southeast sector;
- 48 in the Tamesloht sector;
- 174 in the Ghmat and Ourika sector;
- 91 in the Souihla-Targa sector; and
- 142 in the Zat R'Dat sector.

It has often been written that these projects were only developed in the zones where the level of the phreatic mantle was shallow. In fact, when a map showing the water depths is superimposed on a map showing the location of the khettara, this is borne out.

These projects were executed as a function of the availability of water. When irrigation canals provided continuous service, such works were not undertaken. When the contrary was true, khettara were built.

Two spectacular examples show the vast effort made. The first project, called Agdal III, was completed about 1071 and had head wells at a depth of 40 to 50 meters, two collection galleries 1,455 meters and 2,015 meters long and a transport canal 4,080 meters in length. The Tamrine khettara in the Tamesloht Zaouia, probably built under the Almohads, had head wells at a depth of 38 to 41 meters, two drains 1,360 meters and 1,060 meters long, and a transporation branch 2,855 meters long. The total length of the khettara built is estimated at about 700 kilometers.

The exploitation of underground waters using this method undeniably made it possible to develop an area of 20,000 hectares in Haouz. The quaquaversal aspect of this technique led to the development of pumping, because of the following disadvantages:

- Heavy initial construction costs;
- Very costly maintenance;
- Great difficulties in transit and extent of ground area occupied; and
- Exposure of the water to contamination.

This technique is no longer used, and the projects constructed are disappearing. Comparing modern techniques to the old ones and deploring the decline of one in relation to the other has always been a favorite activity of technicians, but truthfully speaking, it is a rather rhetorical exercise

undertaken at the expense of the reality. In any case, the khattara was the most advanced and ingenious method devised for exploiting underground waters."

Recycling Method Developed

The recycling of water which has already been used is taking on strategic importance in our day in the activities pursued with a view to establishing the rational use of water resources.

In fact, the various uses made of water--industrial, irrigation, drinking water and other domestic uses--compete with each other. However, this is not the case in the industrialized countries, where after almost all its uses, the water is almost entirely recycled.

The following is a description by Jacqueline Darley, project director, and Lahcen Hassani, microbiology laboratory director, of a project for the recycling water involving the establishment of lagoons which was developed on the basis of a multidisciplinary research program initiated in 1982 by the Faculty of Sciences at the Cadi Ayyad University in Marrakesh.

"In an arid climate, water which has already been used represents a continuing resource which it should be possible to use for irrigation without health risks.

In view of the regional role which has fallen to the Moroccan universities, the Faculty of Sciences in Marrakesh initiated a program of multidisciplinary research in 1982 on the distribution area water from the city which had been used.

The choice of this subject was also motivated by:

--The need for improved sanitation seen in a number of sectors of the region; and

--The number and variety of research subjects thus available to young researchers, which would enable them to link basic and applied research while learning about environmental problems.

After a series of meetings with all of the representatives of the technical departments in the province and the municipality (province of Marrakesh, municipality of Marrakesh, Regional Water Office, Haouz Regional Farm Development Office, Renewable Energy Source Center, Regional Equipment Office, National Drinking Water Office), a specific research program on a used water purification system involving the establishment of lagoons was developed in cooperation with the Marine and Continental Hydrology Laboratory at the Languedoc University of Sciences and Technology in Montpellier. This choice was made for the following reasons:

1) In regions with an arid climate, the recovery of water which has been used becomes a necessity, because it is often the only continuing water resource.

2) The classic purification stations offer a number of disadvantages. They require the existence of a permanent watercourse; the effluent cannot be used without supplementary treatment; and, finally, they require energy and need specialized manpower.

3) All countries today are turning toward less costly purification techniques such as ground filtration and lagoons.

4) The performance of the lagoon system, in terms of pathogenic bacteria and parasites, is not yet well understood.

A Natural Purification Method

The lagoon system is a natural purification method incorporating all of the self-filtering conditions found in lakes, ponds, rivers and oceans.

The operational principle of this process can be summarized as follows. Water which has been used is fed into stabilization basins in which purification occurs following decantation, thanks to the joint action of bacteria and zooplankton which cause the organic matter and the phytoplankton to deteriorate, releasing oxygen. The only energy needed is solar energy, and thus this is a natural process.

The dimensions of the lagoons depend on the quality of the effluents to be treated, and their functioning depends both on the degree to which these effluents are contaminated and the weather conditions prevailing in the region. This is the reason for the desirability of a study of experimental lagoons in situ, as against a study using a reduced laboratory model.

Moreover, the quality of the water as it leaves the system depends on the number of basins established. The goal is not to obtain drinking water but to ensure that the effluent of the basins poses a minimum of health risks for the local population. Because of the constraints of weather, local topography, area available (5,000 square meters allocated by the municipality of Marrakesh) and the goal sought, the system studied includes only two basins of 2,500 square meters each, placed in series. They are situated downstream of the point where the sewage waters emerge into the filtration area.

Numerous Advantages

The project designed to purify recycled water using the lagoon system offers certain advantages:

--Simplicity of operation; and

--Very modest maintenance cost.

This is a method of purification which is well adapted to small communes equipped with a network for removing water which has been used.

The dimensions of the experimental lagoon basins in Marrakesh are consistent with the requirements of a system for a commune with about 800 inhabitants.

Subsequent studies will be designed to optimize the shape and dimensions of the basin. It appears that with the arid climate in the region, the system is sturdy enough to tolerate extreme variations in temperature.

Since the sanitary effect sought is achieved with this plan, the choice made seems entirely satisfactory.

A multifaceted data processing analysis of all of the factors will make it possible to test instructive models with a view to the development of each of the parameters studied.

The results as a whole should be of use to the managers of these installations, who will have an optimized protocol for controlling proper operation, given the climate in the region; for choosing the parameters to be used; for scheduling the steps to be taken; and for determining the number of sampling stations per basin."

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CSO: 4519/75

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMY, SEPTEMBER LAWS

London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 28 Mar 87 pp 16-18

[Interview with Muhammad Tawfiq, minister of culture and information, by Hamidah Na'na': "The People Have Given Us Everything But Patience, Camp David Does Not Influence Our Relations With Egypt"; Khartoum, no date given]

[Text] When the information minister of any country speaks to the press, he usually conveys a glowing and optimistic picture of conditions in his country. Often this picture is different from the reality, if not contrary to it. However, in his talk with AL-TADAMUN, Muhammad Tawfiq, the Sudanese minister of culture and information, transcends the barrier of propagandistic discourse and speaks frankly about conditions in the Sudan. He states that the economic and social crises in the Sudan are chronic and that it will be difficult to solve them from one day to the next. They require continuing 4-year plans in order to rise from the accumulation of backwardness and corruption. In a word, the Sudanese minister of information does not hesitate to set down the full and unretouched truth. Here is the text of the interview.

[Question] There is a democratic atmosphere in the Sudan now, but there are also a number of basic problems that were the immediate cause of the uprising, particularly the economic problem and the vestiges of the former regime. The question being asked is, Why the delay in solving these problems? Does the government face obstacles of another kind, and is the alliance part of these obstacles?

[Answer] A country that continued to be ruled for 16 years by repression, intimidation, and corruption at all levels of the state, a country whose tremendous debt amounted to \$13 billion to foreign lenders and 8 billion Sudanese pounds to the Bank of the Sudan, a country that was suffering from a fearful inflation and was subject to famine and drought--such a country cannot solve its problems from one day to the next. We are of course working in the direction of progress, but we want the Sudanese people to understand the chronic nature of the problems. I thought the intellectuals in particular would lead an educational campaign to give the government an opportunity--1 or 2 years--so that it would be feasible for it to reorder its house internally. However, what happened was the exact opposite. All the trade-unions demanded that the transitional government transfer authority to them, and they monopolized everything, as if the Sudanese people consisted only of trade-

unions. After a year of governing, we found that salaries had increased 100 percent. I think such a decision was wrong and involved great injustice for the Sudanese people. What percentage of the Sudanese people does the number of trade-unionists constitute? Most of the Sudanese people today are outside the trade-unions, and it is they who have been affected by this inflation. There is a crisis in oil because we import most of our oil needs, at a time when the world has lost its confidence in the Sudan. We ought first to have restored confidence in the Sudan, so as to be able to seek help or loans. These are the real problems and obstacles before us. The transitional government ought to have confronted the people with these facts. However, that did not happen. It was said that as long as Saudi Arabia contributed oil to us, they would keep its price down, and that help would come from the union workers. They forgot that the budget deficit amounted to 50 percent. This meant that even the salaries of trade-unionists required assistance from abroad. And we cannot ask for an increase in aid so as to increase salaries. Correcting matters required an increase in production, but the prerequisites for production were not available. We were faced with famine; we had to eliminate it first of all. We were lucky when the rains were good, but we cannot rely solely on them in agriculture, unless there are reserves and we restore confidence in the government. A strange thing is that in 1985 we were complaining of famine, while in 1986 we were complaining of a surplus. I think that just as the famine was a disaster, so the surplus was a disaster, because we did not possess storage facilities to hold it. Add to this the fact that possibilities for export are limited because the harbor of Port Sudan cannot export more than 4,000 tons a day, while we had to export 2 million tons a day. This gives a picture of the size of the loss. This is especially true because all state installations are suffering from sabotage. Numayri wanted to do away with all the projects, including the Jazirah Project. There were no projects for maintenance. The new projects established under the Numayri regime were not carefully studied, and there was no coordination between ministries. All this was happening in an atmosphere of foreign indebtedness, with loans at exorbitant interest rates. And in spite of this, these loans were not used in the optimal way.

[Question] This is on the economic level; and doubtlessly reform will require not a little time. But the question is whether there is a plan for reform, and what the fundamental principles of the plan for reform and development are.

[Answer] There are objective circumstances that have to be brought up first. The government was formed on 15 May 1986, when only 1 and 1/2 months remained to the new budget. It was important for us to order priorities so as to be able to lay down a plan. Because of the famine, concentration focused first on agriculture in order to provide a large amount of food or to reduce foreign dependency in obtaining our needs. We therefore formed a national committee that laid down an economic plan for which the National Planning Council was responsible. The cabinet approved its being a 4-year plan, because the government's term is 4 years. A year of the plan has gone by. In this plan, concentration will be on agriculture, irrigation, maintenance of public utilities and industry, and restoring to operation the presently existing factories, some of which are working at 30 percent of capacity. This will be done before thinking about any new factories. I think the Third World has

continued to rely on others for too long and will not undertake development. The kinds of industries must be linked to agriculture.

[Question] You spent 16 years in the opposition before coming to power. It was assumed that you would implement the political and economic program for which you struggled, particularly since your ministry contains a former prime minister who has experience, as well a number of other qualified ministers. Why then are you not implementing your program?

[Answer] It seems, first, that we are not profiting from the lesson. While we were demanding independence, no one thought of laying down a political or economic plan, because the struggle was being waged for power. When Numayri came, our only goal was to topple him. Secondly, all the party leaderships have departed the scene. The leadership of the Democratic Unionist Party came to an end, and there was no second rank. The fact is that no one believed Numayri would depart from the scene in a moment, not even al-Sadiq al-Mahdi himself! So no one thought about projects and programs. This was true to such an extent that when a settlement was being made, there was no real party organization. The opposition was individuals. Therefore, economic policy was not defined, because the two big parties had not defined the policies they would follow. Thus, the coalition government cannot define its policy until each party defines its positions. Even though there are no essential differences in position, stability still remains to be achieved.

[Question] But have the people not given you stability and given you unconditional confidence, support, and backing?

[Answer] But there is something they have not given us: patience.

[Question] One of the fundamental demands of the uprising was the elimination of the vestiges of the May experiment and administration. Do you have a plan for eliminating them? How?

[Answer] I am a member of a ministerial committee whose goal is to eliminate the vestiges of the May regime; however, we have not yet met. Clearly, one must first define what the vestiges of the May regime are. Twenty-two million Sudanese citizens do not agree about the May regime. There are those who were misled for a year or longer. There still are people who are misled about it and think it was better than what exists now. If we set out to prosecute everyone who had dealings with the May regime, we would not be fair. I believe that the person who profited from the May regime or those who helped Numayri are the ones who deserve punishment. This does not mean that everyone who supported the May regime, even if he held the position of minister, shared in the corruption and deserves to be purged. The aim is to eliminate the policies and decisions, not to eliminate individuals. Foremost among these laws that should be eliminated are the September laws.

[Question] This leads us to a question. There is a dilemma: the prime minister faces two poles. One of them, the intellectuals, deems it right to repeal the Islamic laws; the other tendency, represented by the Islamic current present in the General Assembly, is in the opposite direction. How will you deal with this dilemma?

[Answer] First of all, the September laws were not Islamic Shari'ah laws, as shown by the fact that their author who drafted them called them bad laws. They could not be Islamic Shari'ah laws and be bad. Numayri passed these laws to protect himself. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said in his election propaganda that he would repeal these laws, but there is a Sufi political party that thinks it illegitimate to talk about these laws, even though there are people in it who have demanded the repeal of the September laws. It is my belief that the September laws are unconstitutional. According to the constitution established by Numayri, a law for a temporary matter cannot be passed unless two conditions are fulfilled: first, that the assembly be in recess, and, second, that the matter be very urgent. The two conditions were not fulfilled in the case of the September laws, so the matter should be left to the General Assembly. I believe the majority will be for repealing these laws. The majority of ordinary Sudanese people in the North are against these laws. The motives for the Islamic Front's obstructionism are private gains and the use of these laws to intimidate, for they began by legalizing intimidation. But the government ought to govern; it is the one responsible for security. I believe the previous government had the legislative and executive authority to repeal these laws and abolish the Socialist Union with all its tributaries, such as the Farmers' Union and the Workers' Union, just as it abolished the Union of Sudanese Youth and the Women's Union. They left the most important tributaries: the unions, which were present in the very leadership that followed Numayri. Even in the Democratic Unionist Party, there are those who think these laws should be repealed, while others think the opposite. Even if the party decided to repeal the September laws, we would find within the party itself people who would vote with the front.

[Question] Does this mean that there are two directions or currents within the Unionist Party: one enlightened and scientific, the other traditional and Sufi?

[Answer] Even the party chairman is a religious man. The spiritual guide of the largest Sufi order said that 90 percent of the September laws were illegitimate. This was a green light to the parliamentary deputies to work to repeal them. It was incumbent upon the deputies to take advantage of what he said and to implement it. Alternatives have been proposed. We have not examined them, but the lawyers' union participated in drafting them. In the old laws, a policeman was allowed to scale and enter houses without permission. We say that anyone who steals more than 100 pounds will have his hand cut off, but what is to prevent us from raising it to 1,000 or 10,000 pounds? The call [to Islam] in itself is not bad; the problem lies in the people who make the call and in the commentators. Everyone expounds according to his viewpoint and interest. Much has been said about the banks and insurance companies. I am an insurance man and had an insurance company. Someone started an Islamic insurance company with the very same system. I call it "life insurance"; he calls it "surety." The fact is that all the positive laws in the Arab and Islamic countries were established by the colonialists. For hundreds of years, people have adapted themselves to these laws. It is not possible to do away with them between one day and the next; one must proceed gradually. I am for Islamic law, but also for proceeding gradually.

[Question] After the uprising, the traditional forces in the Sudan returned to power by way of elections. Surely, there are modern forces that took shape during the last 40 years and that have given birth to various currents that appear not to be sharing actively in decisionmaking now.

[Answer] The traditional parties have roots, but the modern forces have absolutely no roots and are present only in the cities. It was they who supported the Numayri regime. They represent the agriculturalists, workers, and intellectuals. They were the strata on which the May regime was based.

[Question] Does that mean that the traditional forces did not support the May regime?

[Answer] To a certain extent. There is a difference between the support of the man in the street and the support of a university professor. I cannot blame the former, but what are we to say about an intellectual who supports a dictatorial government on the pretext that it is socialist? I am against a one-party system, whatever the party may be. The single party is the invention of the educated people, because they could not reach power through the street. Furthermore, those who made the uprising were with unions, who were the drafters of the Charter. All the modern forces joined [the unions] after 7 April. All the other unions stood watching as soon as the army, which played a very great role, entered. No one had any idea of what would happen if the army did not intervene. Afterwards, the modern forces claimed that they had made the uprising, which is not correct.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] They had no real role. Today, when I pass through 26 villages--they are the ones that remain--I find their buildings in ruins and their people dying of bilharziasis. And then a worker comes and wants to ask an explanation about what comes from the World Bank to build houses and buy cars for a tiny stratum, while the real producer is neglected. So I am 100 percent against the modern forces.

[Question] In the field of information and culture, is there a new cultural idea in harmony with the slogans of freedom and independence put forth by the uprising?

[Answer] Dictatorship always relies on [control of] information. When they chose me for the Ministry of Information, I was happy because I believed I would find a cohesive and strong ministry. But I was amazed. How did the previous regime rely on this "nonentity"? For more than 30 years, the ministry had been shaken by many blows. It had no mission or clear goal. Every minister would come and "make do." There was no harmony between the different information media. Radio and television were directly under the president. I found the information ministry in a phase of being liquidated, because when Numayri introduced the regional system, he was aiming at liquidating the ministry. There was a miniature information ministry in each region, though without clear responsibilities or real resources. I found no accumulations on which to build. I therefore formed a committee to define the

function and mission of information. We presented recommendations to the cabinet. If they are approved, we will lay new foundations for information. The situation in the Sudan is very difficult. With the multiplicity of races, languages, and religions, the job of the information media becomes more difficult. The Ministry of Education and other ministries ought to cooperate with us in this regard to establish a national plan. The other difficulty is represented by the absence of information networks capable of communicating the mission with full trustworthiness.

[Question] Given the fact that Sudanese society is marked by a pluralism in race, language, and religion, does the information plan take in this multiplicity and prepare to deal with it from a unifying perspective?

[Answer] There is increasing interest in Arabic culture, at the expense of African and Negro culture. When we watch television, we find that it is relevant to the north of the Sudan. The press is the same. For example, the English-language press today is faltering in the Sudan and has few readers. There is an attempt to publish a daily newspaper. This requires staff, but the existing journalists are not qualified. On the other hand, we are trying to make the Southerners partners, so that they will feel that they exist and belong to the Sudan. We have increased the space of their programs in the Sudanese media. But there are really difficulties, to the extent that if we reach a quarter of what the situation was before 1969 in the next 4 years, we shall consider ourselves to have succeeded by all criteria.

[Question] The relation between the Sudan and Egypt is a historical and strategic one. It has, however, passed through stages and phases, especially after the death of Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir. What is your view, as a member of the Unionist Party and a minister in the government, of the nature of the relationship with Egypt?

[Answer] Our relation with Egypt was based on feeling. After the death of Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, there were disagreements within Egypt and within the Arab world. The al-Sadat regime seemed to support Numayri, and this had its impact on the people. This, however, does not negate the fact that Egypt had a large role in the independence of the Sudan. The Egyptian revolution, led by Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, brought forth a new view. The old view was Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan. Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir called for giving the Sudan the right of self-determination, and this was a point of departure for the Sudanese people. Now there are new conditions and democracy in Egypt and the Sudan. This prepares the way for relations based on objective foundations, not on feeling. While it is true that certain excesses occurred during the transitional government, this was not something normal.

[Question] Nevertheless, there are points of disagreement between you and the Egyptian government. Two issues stand out: the extradition of Numayri, and the stand on Camp David. Does Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Egypt mean a change in your stand on these two issues?

[Answer] Did Egypt change its stand on Camp David in order to make the Arabs talk with Egypt? Has Egypt changed its stand so that all the Arab states have begun to restore their relations with Egypt?

If the Arabs have begun to change their view, the Sudan, being part of the [Nile] valley, has even more incentive to change its view. My personal opinion is that Camp David has become a reality we have to recognize. I believe that Egypt, even after the Camp David agreement, did not abandon the Arab cause that focuses on Palestine. I believe Egypt offered a great deal to Palestine after Camp David, more than some Arabs with their negative position. As for the second issue, it has to do with Arab decency. Personally, I believe that the Sudanese, with all their animosity toward Numayri, would find it strange if Egypt extradited him to them. In general, I believe the relation between the two regimes in Egypt and the Sudan now appears to be good and that it is impossible for Numayri to be an obstacle to the destined relationship between the two countries.

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NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN REGION INTERVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Mar 87 p 18

[Interview with Matthew Ubur Ayang, new chairman of the Southern Administrative Council: "Talk About the Most Salutary Formula To Govern the South Is Premature"; Khartoum, name of interviewer and date not given]

[Text] It is no exaggeration to say that in spite of a succession of governments, the Sudanese South has remained a difficult factor in the Sudanese question. Recently, the formation of a Southern Administrative Council was reached, after a difficult process of birth that brought out all sorts of opinions about how the South should be administered. The results of the process are still unfolding. For example, some Southern political parties have joined the opposition; others have challenged the constitutionality of the present council. Consultations and efforts are still going on to settle the matter, whether through a halt to the ongoing war in the South, or through the issues that fit into the context of general concern and are proposed as an appropriate formula for the Sudan after the April 1985 uprising. AL-DUSTUR met Mr Matthew Ubur Ayang, the new chairman of the Southern Administrative Council for this interview.

[Question] Stopping the war and, as a result, promoting development and welcoming back those who have left their homes are doubtlessly priority concerns of the new administrative council. What are you doing about these things? What are your means of securing the borders and of extending bridges of confidence to neighbors?

[Answer] To begin, the question of stopping the war and whatever relates to the course of the war come within the jurisdiction of the central government--specifically, the Ministry of Defense. As for the borders and any questions having to do with foreign relations, naturally they are the prerogative of the Foreign Ministry. Since the regional government is concerned only with administrative matters within the region, it has nothing to do with these things.

[Question] Some want the South to separate; others want it to have a federal government; still others are for autonomy. Given the disparity present in the country, what in your opinion is the most salutary of the formulas for governing the South?

[Answer] The formula for government that the people of the Sudan have approved is the democratic system. One can see that preparations are being made for holding the constitutional convention. Accordingly, the desired constitutional formula will be determined at the constitutional convention. In any case, the democratic system gives any individual freedom to express his opinion about the kind of constitution, government, or laws he deems appropriate according to his personal convictions. In the end, however, the matter will crystalize in what the majority of the Sudanese people approves. Accordingly, talk about the most salutary of the formulas for governing the South is premature.

[Question] The Southern Sudanese Political Association (SSPA) is in the process of bringing a constitutional suit against the prime minister for having formed the present administration of the South. The association states that the government violated the constitution while trying to create a legal formula to establish the council and define its relationship to the southern regions. What is your thinking on this issue and its implications? What is the difference between the Higher Executive Council (HEC) and the present council?

[Answer] Like other people, I have heard about the constitutional suit about which you are talking. However, I do not know whether the allegations that have been made about a violation of the constitution by the prime minister are true or false. If there was a clear violation of the constitution, why was there no specification of the article that was unequivocally violated? In the end, the entire matter concerns the central government, and I have no relation to it. However, as regards the difference between the Higher Executive Council and the present administrative council, I would like to make it clear that Numayri's "Decision Number 1," which divided the South into three regions, was an open violation of the Addis Ababa agreement. After the uprising, that decision was repealed and compromise structures were established, with the three regions remaining in existence, but under a Higher Executive Council. In my opinion, this is a modernization or adjustment that fits the real situation, because the existence of the three regions has become a tangible reality that cannot be ignored. If this is what the parties who brought the suit mean, then my opinion is that the law is made to protect and realize goals that bring benefit to the people. If the law is proved to have become an obstacle to the realization of desired goals, reality makes it necessary to amend or repeal the law. As was made clear in the prime minister's statement when the government was formed, this council operates under the law of 1972 and has executive authority.

[Question] What is your assessment of the government's performance during this period of its life?

[Answer] As regards judging the extent of the government's success in its pending policies, I say that the time has not yet come for judging or measuring the successes or failures. The government's time in office has been very short. As an indication of this, take for example a minister who is appointed to assume the duties of his ministry. He needs a full year to become acclimated to what is going on in his ministry, so that afterwards he

can manage his duties and make the appropriate decisions on any subject. In short, the present period is one of defining the path and manifesting intentions and indications of the direction of the course. This is clear in the announced policies of the government. We just have to have patience and continue the steps of implementation. If we give the government enough time, the matter will become clear.

[Question] Where does the fact that some Southern political parties have joined the opposition come in? To what extent has this affected the government's course and performance?

[Answer] In the first place, the regional government is not responsible to the Constituent Assembly, but rather to the prime minister. As regards the fact that some Southern political parties have joined the side of the opposition, that is their prerogative; they have freedom to oppose the government's announced policies in accordance with the policies of their parties. However, I believe that criticism does not mean a kind of opposition as much as it means correction. You can therefore criticize without joining the opposition. What is strange in my view is when opponents of the implementation of Islamic law join the side of those who support Islamic law.

[Question] What is your opinion of the proposed amendments to the transitional constitution?

[Answer] We need these amendments; they are indispensable.

[Question] The Constitutional Convention is the outlet for which all the Sudan's problems are waiting. In your view, what are the guarantees sufficient to make it succeed?

[Answer] In this respect, there is the Ministry of Peace, which is working toward the holding of the Constitutional Convention. Also, the political parties are preparing their papers for it. This is because most people are relying on this convention as a way out of the crisis through which the country is passing. We hope the efforts will be crowned with success, so that the effects will be reflected throughout the Sudan.

[Question] In closing, who is Matthew Ubur, and why did you accept the commission to head the Southern Administrative Council?

[Answer] I do not like to talk about myself. As for my accepting the commission to head the Southern Administrative Council, I competed for it because I am convinced that I can offer or do something for my country, something that will play a role in solving the country's problems. I have been active in politics for more than 30 years, more than half my life. I began political work when I was in secondary school, so I am not new on the political scene. My program aims at realizing justice.

12937
CSO: 4504/182

NEW PUBLIC SECURITY OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

AMMAN (J.T.) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali on Monday briefed journalists on the administration and activities of the directorate and its new framework of operations. During the Monday Press Circle, Lt.-Gen. Majali outlined the organisational structure of the PSD and the idea behind setting up security centres in districts of the Kingdom. He noted that the Public Security Directorate has undergone a major change since this administration came into office and said this basic change, and probably the main driving force behind all other changes, has been the introduction of a new concept into the organisation, and a new philosophical framework within which to operate. The concept of "comprehensive security," he continued, has been used to define the nature and the scope of PSD's role in society.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said the mission of the police force is realised not only through traditional crime prevention and law enforcement, but through a process aimed at strengthening the interaction between the police organisation and the society it serves, on the basis of the following principles:

1. Reviving the social and civic roles of the police officer, and adding these to his traditional administrative and judicial duties.

2. Strengthening the relationship between the police officer and his local community, and encouraging the public to take an active part in crime prevention.

3. Facilitating transactions between the public and various service institutions, by acting as a conduit through which the public can interact with the authorities.

4. Involving the public in the resolution of all social problems relating to or emanating from security issues.

5. Willing to act as a representative of other security agencies, and coordinating efforts with them when addressing security related matters.

6. Acting as a liaison between the public and the various government authorities, assisting each side in expressing its viewpoint and for channelling energies in the same direction, that of the public good.

7. Meeting the needs of the society by ensuring a high standard of service and a fast response to most situations, such response not exceeding a few minutes in most cases.

8. Ensuring that sufficient resources exist within the organisation to give nationwide service in all areas of jurisdiction, without the need to depend on other agencies to perform the required tasks.

9. Defining an overall strategic plan to ensure that security prevails, and developing goals and objectives for the authorities to

adopt in order to support such a plan, and coordinating with the various organisations and institutions involved in the maintenance of such a plan.

He went to explain that in order to enact this philosophy of comprehensive security, the idea for establishing security centres was initiated to be the smallest organisational unit within the Public Security organisation. The centres, he said, offer all the services available at the PSD, and even some that are not, adding that each centre has a limited and well-defined geographical jurisdiction to ensure a high quality of service.

Although security centres are the smallest unit in the organisational structure, nonetheless they have an abundance of functions to perform, and enjoy a high degree of autonomy in their operations, only looking to the higher echelons within the structure for direction and support, if required, he continued.

Organisational levels

Lt.-Gen. Majali went on to say that the creation of security centres and the corresponding elimination of two other levels in the organisational structure — what used to be called the police station and the area police — has resulted in an organisational structure that consists of only three levels of command: at the lowest level is the security centre and some 59 are planned to be distributed across the Kingdom. The geographical area of jurisdiction of the typical security centre will be between 5 and 10 square kilometres, while the population that the centre will serve will typically be about 50,000 people, he said.

At the next level are regional directorates within Jordan's ten geographical regions. He said the western part of the country is primarily urban and that this part of the country is divided into 9 regions; four in the north, four in the south, with the Amman region lying roughly in the middle. Lt.-Gen. Majali said the nine regions are each controlled by a regional directorate, while the

desert region in the east falls under the command of the desert police. Depending on its population, every region will have a different number of security centres operating within it, he explained.

At the highest level of the organisational structure is the Public Security Directorate, which has overall control and responsibility for all police, security and law enforcement functions in the Kingdom, he continued.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said that under this structure, only steps exist between the lowest level of the organisational structure — the security centre — at which most of the public interface takes place, and the highest level, the director general of Public Security. This short route, he said, eliminates a lot of procedural red tape that would need to be gone through in order to go up the chain of command, and gives the various elements of the structure more responsibility and a higher degree of autonomy. The resulting organisation can therefore be described as one with autonomous command, and centralised control, he added.

Tools of the trade

With the structure of the organisation redefined within the framework of comprehensive security, the PSD director said various tools are needed for the organisation to perform its duties. He said the directorate has been working very hard for the last 18 months on the introduction of a number of programmes aimed at providing the PSD with the "tools of the trade." He said the PSD has been very successful in putting into effect many programmes and that many others are in the planning stages.

He said the programmes already functioning include:

1. Recruitment programmes requiring the selection of highly qualified personnel, including a requirement that all officer recruits be college graduates, and all non-commissioned officers be high school or vocational college graduates.

2. Training programmes which include professional training programmes for existing personnel as well as newly developed programmes for new recruits.

3. In the area of vehicles and equipment, a major re-evaluation of existing resources has been conducted, and all vehicles below a certain standard of acceptance have been replaced by new ones.

4. Technical equipment for the criminal investigations laboratory, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Department, the data processing department, as well as many other departments have been introduced to improve the quality of service offered by these departments.

5. The standard and quality of

buildings and operational sites has been reconsidered, and many new building projects have been implemented.

6. The traditional weapons used by the police, and the various weapon training programmes have been re-evaluated, and replaced by modern equipment and programmes.

7. In the area of command and control, a major effort is underway to implement a nationwide command, control, communications and intelligence system (or what is usually referred to as C3I) which will allow the PSD to offer a very high standard of service to the public, while maintaining a very high degree of information control.

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CSO: 4400/191

GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN ON PRICE VIOLATORS PUBLICIZED

Supply Violations in Various Provinces

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 12 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] The Provinces--TISHRIN--SANA--A number of stores were closed for a period ranging between 2 weeks and 1 month for violating the supply laws in effect on goods.

An official source in the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade said that 7 stores were officially closed. He said, "The violations committed included selling commodities at higher prices, including electric light bulbs, chickens, grilled chicken, gas, meat, and eggs."

The legal cases against the violators were prepared and sent to the authorized court. The violators who do business with internal trade organizations and companies were forbidden to deal with these organizations and companies because of their violations of the supply laws and decrees in effect on goods. The source called upon fellow citizens to cooperate with the supply oversight authorities, confirming that these authorities are always ready at any time to listen to the complaints of fellow citizens, to investigate and prepare the legal case against the violator and send it to the court. He said: "The cooperation of citizens with the oversight authorities increases the effectiveness of this oversight and achieves greater control of the markets."

The supply and internal trade administration in the Province of Rural Damascus prepared 146 supply cases in various regions of the province during last December. Administration sources mentioned that the violations included grocers, commercial establishments, and a number of butchers, private bakeries, dairymen, pastry shops, and sellers of fruits and vegetables. The violations centered around selling at higher prices, not posting the prices, and not selling according to a ration card, in addition to dealing in some other commodities. The Administration sent 16 violators to court for badly prepared and baked bread, adulteration of meats and milk, and dealing in supply flour and its derivatives.

Supply oversight elements in the province of Hamah prepared approximately 1,840 supply cases during 1986. Mr Muhammad Sa'id 'Urfah, president of the supply oversight authority in Hamah, said that during the past year 90 violators were sent to the military court. Also, a number of commercial and

pharmaceutical establishments were closed for speculating in and monopolizing the commodity of children's milk. The supply oversight elements are concentrating their patrols in the province markets after the oversight authorities were provided with an increased number of inspectors.

Damascus Businesses Closed

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 25 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Seven commercial establishments were officially closed in the city of Damascus for violating the laws and decrees in effect on supply goods. A source in the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade said that the period of closure ranged between 2 weeks and a month, in addition to the cancellation of two establishments' licenses for having increased the prices of long and short strand al-Hamra' tobacco. The source said "The violations included the sale of various commodities at higher prices, including al-shu'aybiyah [type of pastry], eggs, tobacco, flowers, sesame paste, and mullet. The legal case against the violators was prepared and sent to the authorized court.

Businesses in Halab, al-Ladhiqiyah Closed

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Damascus---SANA---A pastry shop, belonging to 'Umar Muhammad Hayik in Halab, was closed for 1 month as he had obtained supply flour set aside for breadmaking, and had committed the violation for the second time. In al-Ladhiqiyah an establishment which sold fruits and vegetables, belonging to 'Abd-al-Karim Karawi, was closed for 2 weeks for his selling of Yaffa and navel oranges at higher prices.

Supply Violations in Halab

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Halab---SANA---Supply oversight elements during the past month recorded 400 supply violations, including not charging the specified prices, dealing in supply flour, and adulterating some commodities and food items. Mr Mustafa al-Salum, who announced this yesterday, added that during the same period 13 establishments were closed and 31 violators were sent to the military court for perpetrating violations in selling at higher prices and dealing in supply flour.

Supply Oversight Campaign Intensifies

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 4 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] Damascus---SANA---An intensified supply oversight campaign began yesterday in the markets and commercial establishments in the provinces of the country, especially in Damascus.

The Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade sent a large group of elements in the ministry specializing in oversight operations and a large group of vehicles and radio communications sets into the markets of the city of Damascus, along with supply oversight elements in the supply administration in the city.

Mr Mustafa Zuhur, deputy minister of Supply and Internal Trade, supervised the activities of the supply patrols which were distributed throughout the markets and quarters and regions of the city.

An official source in the Supply Ministry told a SANA reporter yesterday that the oversight patrols' job and the intensified oversight campaign in general will include verifying prices of all commodities and goods in which the markets deal, especially food commodities and in particular meat, gas, fruits, and vegetables.

The above-mentioned source indicated that the supply oversight patrols are authorized to prevent every violation which they see, regardless of its type or size, and to send them, after issuing the legal cases, to the authorized court.

The source mentioned that selling food commodities at prices higher than the limits makes the perpetrator subject to exclusion from dealing with the supply establishments involved and abolishing the license to sell the commodity, in addition to other legal action.

The source confirmed that the Ministry is not indulgent in this situation, and called upon the venders to abide by the decrees and supply laws in effect and not to disregard these laws, because anyone who commits a violation will be subjected to interrogation.

Also, fellow citizens were called upon to increase their cooperation with the supply oversight authorities to achieve the purpose of this concentrated supply campaign, and to continue this cooperation under all circumstances and at all times, since it may be considered one of the basic means of establishing effective oversight of the markets.

More Damascus Businesses Closed

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 9 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] SANA--Forty-four commercial establishments were officially closed in the city of Damascus for a period of 1 month for violating the laws and supply decrees in effect.

A source in the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade said that the establishments which committed the violations disregarded the decrees limiting prices of commodities and goods in circulation in the markets, especially food commodities. The establishments in violation are those of: Jamal al-Din al-Muwayyati, for increasing the price of chickens; 'Abdallah Nasri, for increasing the price of electric tape, valued at 180 Syrian pounds; 'Imad

al-Din al-Batani, for raising the price of electric tape, valued at 185 pounds; Hasan 'Abd-al-Wahhab, for increasing the price of apples; Nu'man Husnah, for raising the price of meat; Muhammad al-Hindi, for raising the price of eggs; Muhammad 'Id Karam, for refusing to sell meat; Tawfiq Maghribiyah, for increasing the price of sesame bread valued at 25 Syrian pounds; Mustafa Wabayrah, for increasing the price of eggs; Ahmad Sha'ban, for increasing the price of lemons; Ahmad Bashir, for raising the price of potatoes; Muhammad Ziyad Murad, for increasing the price of chickens; Munir al-Khabbaz, for increasing the price of yogurt; 'Ali 'Uthman, for raising the price of potatoes; Muhammad 'Antuz, for raising the price of eggs; 'Abdallah Hallawah, for raising the price of eggs; Muhammad Zuhayr al-Ghurani, for raising the price of clementines and lemons; and Muhammad al-Hayik, for raising the price of chickens.

The source mentioned that oversight elements in the supply and internal trade administration in Damascus, and support elements picked from the ministry, are following up on the patrols in the markets, supervised by the deputy minister. The source said, "The heads of the central administration are also touring the markets to supervise the supply oversight patrols and to confirm that the venders are abiding by the supply laws and decrees in effect. The grievance mechanism in the administration is pursuing the complaints made by fellow citizens, and following up on the patrols to investigate them and prepare the cases against the violators."

The source indicated that as of early yesterday, the number of cases prepared in the city of Damascus which will be sent to the authorized court for consideration was 118.

The source confirmed the role of fellow citizens in supporting the supply oversight authorities.

Campaign Continues in Damascus

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] SANA--Twenty-seven more establishments in the province of Damascus were closed for violating the supply laws and decrees in effect. A source in the supply and internal trade administration said that the closed establishments committed the violations of selling food commodities and consumer goods at higher prices, including meat, chicken, eggs, light bulbs, tomatoes, batteries, and coffee.

The source said, "The prepared cases as of early yesterday numbered 82. These violations are for selling at higher prices, not posting the prices, not providing the bill of sales, possessing smuggled goods and goods with expired shelf dates."

Yesterday the officials in charge at the central administration of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade continued touring the markets, overseeing the activities of the supply oversight patrols. Meanwhile, the grievance authorities continued to receive complaints from fellow citizens

throughout the hours of the day and night, and to follow up on the patrols by wireless to investigate the complaints which were made and prepare the cases against the violators.

It has been learned that the supply oversight authorities and the supporting elements from the central administration are continuing to survey the markets using patrols in vehicles and on foot, scattered throughout the quarters and regions of the city of Damascus, continuing throughout the hours designated for markets and shops. These patrols have strict instructions to suppress any violations.

Administrative sources for supply and internal trade in Damascus called upon fellow citizens to cooperate with the supply oversight authorities, stressing that citizens' statements on the violations which had occurred during the previous days were effective in helping the supply oversight [authorities] to attain their goals.

In al-Raqqah, the supply personnel held a meeting yesterday, headed by Comrade Muhammad Salman, governor of al-Raqqah.

At the beginning of the meeting, the heads of the supply firms made a detailed presentation on the supply situation in the province, the availability of supply commodities, the methods of distributing these commodities to the citizens, the problems and difficulties which the supply personnel encounter while on duty, and the means of overcoming these problems.

The governor affirmed the necessity of implementing the directives of Commander al-Asad with regard to exposing the errors and calling the negligent ones to account and removing all the elements which obstruct the current supply situation.

The supply personnel in Hims at their meeting yesterday also reviewed the supply situation in the province and the practices at work in sales outlets which belong to the public sector firms. They decided to work to stimulate market activities and to comply with its requirements, and to impose strict controls on prices.

The supply personnel reviewed ways to eliminate overcrowding in front of the retail centers, and decided that the vegetable company centers would distribute the commodities to alleviate the crisis.

The supply campaign which the province is currently experiencing in cooperation with the people's oversight has achieved some results in the area of suppressing bribery and cornering the market.

In the past 3 days close to 400 [citations for supply] violations were issued to price speculators and monopolizers of commodities. Some of the violators were sent to the court in person.

More Supply Violators in Damascus

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 11 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] SANA--It was decided to officially close 19 stores for periods ranging between a week and a month, because the owners of these stores had violated the supply laws and decrees currently in effect.

A source in the supply administration for the province of Damascus said that the violations committed included selling deboned chicken, eggs, lowfat yogurt, household appliances, candies, live flowers, and electrical appliances at higher prices.

The source said: "The number of violations which were reported yesterday, and for which legal cases were prepared against perpetrators, is 64; they consist of selling at higher prices, not announcing the prices, asking for higher prices, not providing the bill of sales, and refusing to sell." The source confirmed that the intensive supply oversight campaign in Damascus will continue, and indicated that the oversight patrols are cruising the markets and commercial establishments to observe the extent of the vendors' compliance with the supply laws and decrees in effect, to investigate the grievances of the citizens, and to prepare cases against the violators. The central administrators in the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, headed by the deputy minister, continue to supervise the progress of the oversight activities in the markets, and to send the patrols to apprehend the violators and prepare the legal cases.

The source mentioned that the grievance section in the supply administration receives the grievances of fellow citizens at telephone number 940 throughout the day.

Oversight Controls Continue

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] It was decided to close 31 establishments in the province of Damascus because their owners violated the supply laws and decrees in effect. A source in the supply administration of the province of Damascus noted that 65 violations had been found as of early yesterday, and legal cases had been prepared against them.

He said "The stores which it was decided to close are those of: Muhammad Khayr and Hisham Qassar, for selling mercury-coated vessels at 360 pounds instead of 79.20 pounds; Ahmad al-'Ali, for raising the price of chickens; Muhammad Sulayq, for raising the price of harisah [type of pastry], by as much as 7.5 pounds per ounce; 'Abd-al-Masih Halbuni, for raising the price of sesame paste; Hamzah Kharram, for raising the price of potatoes; Ahmad Shams al-Din, for raising the price of electric neon lights; Husayn Dirani, for increasing the price of sesame bread; Muhammad Klayzi, for raising the price of apples; the establishment of Muhammad Munqush, for raising the price of chickens; Muhammad Hisham Bir Qaddar, for raising the price of chickens;

Ahmad 'Urayrah, for raising the price of lemons; Jamal al-Matrud, for raising the price of eggs; 'Abd-al-Hadi Kharrat, for raising the price of milk; Ma'mun al-Dhahab, for increasing the price of candy; Rizq Siraj al-Din, for raising the price of 'awamah [type of pastry].

The supply oversight patrols in Damascus are continuing their rounds through the markets to discover violations and prepare legal cases against the violators.

In the Province of Rural Damascus the supply oversight authorities in the districts of Qutna, al-Zabdan, al-Qutayfah, 'Irbin, Qudsiyya, and Darayya apprehended as of early yesterday 16 merchants for raising prices of the consumer commodities in which they were dealing.

Also yesterday 10 other merchants were apprehended in the districts of Duma, al-Tall, Harasta, Bab Bila, Qutna, and Darayya for the same reasons. The relevant sources noted that the violations included raising prices of electrical commodities, fruits and vegetables, meat, eggs, and some other supply commodities.

The sources added, "All violator merchants will be sent to the court charged with disregarding the established prices and trying to take unfair advantage of the citizens by selling these commodities at higher prices."

An official source in the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade noted that instructions have been issued to the public consumer firms that specified commodities should be distributed to all grocers dealing with the consumer firms.

The source said: "These commodities are sugar, rice, tea, and vegetable oil, so that the grocers should distribute them to citizens according to the ration card."

The source explained that these procedures aim to facilitate the process of citizens' obtaining their rations of these commodities at any time that they want. It is noteworthy that the specified commodities will be distributed by grocers in addition to shopping centers, supermarkets, and retail centers belonging to the retail company.

The source mentioned that the instructions also decreed that consumer warehouses in shopping centers for laborers and farmers should continue to be supplied with commodities, and that consumer warehouses should be opened in the shopping centers which have obtained prior authorization to be operated.

Supply Campaign Continues

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 14 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] SANA--The intensive supply oversight campaign continues in all provinces of the country, particularly in the City of Damascus, to observe the extent of the markets' compliance with the supply laws and decrees in

effect. A SANA correspondent has learned that after 9 days of intensive oversight, the campaign has resulted in the preparing of 650 cases and the official closure of 190 stores for periods ranging from 1 week to 1 month.

The oversight campaign left the citizens completely satisfied, because of the state of extreme discipline which the market experienced during the days of the campaign.

Supply oversight elements in the supply and internal trade administration in the provinces, along with the designated elements from the Supply Ministry, continued their uninterrupted rounds of the markets and the commercial establishments to establish that the shopkeepers are complying with the supply laws and regulations in effect, and to prevent any violations.

Also the grievance authorities in the supply administration are continuing to receive grievances from fellow citizens by night and by day, and to send out patrols to investigate these grievances.

The oversight operations are conducted under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade. The assistant to the minister of supply and the directors in the central administration are conducting inspection tours to supervise the operations of the supply oversight patrols and to guide them in a manner which guarantees the implementation of the laws and decrees in effect.

The directors are issuing daily reports to the minister of supply on the progress of the oversight operations, as well as the situation in the markets and the extent of their compliance to the laws and decrees which regulate commercial activities.

A SANA correspondent confirms that citizens' support for the supply oversight campaign had a clearly positive influence on the success of the intensive oversight campaign in achieving its desired results.

Sources in the supply and internal trade administration in Damascus expressed their satisfaction with this cooperation, and called for its continuation and its increase to maintain effective and permanent oversight over the markets. Sources in the ministry confirmed that the oversight authorities will show absolutely no leniency whatsoever in dealing with any type of violation of the supply laws and decrees in effect.

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CSO: 4404/321

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MEDIATION EFFORTS BETWEEN FACTIONS OF YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY

London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 14-20 Mar 87 p 18

[Article by Hamida Na'na': "Soviet-Cuban Activity to Make Arab Mediation Fail: Cuba Mediates among Comrades in Aden"]

[Text] The crisis that was followed by the events of January 1986 is still active within South Yemen and on North Yemeni territory and constitutes a difficult issue in the relations between the two Yemens. Since the former president, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and the political and military leaders who supported him left for Sanaa after the events, the cities of the North have received thousands of refugees from the South. Most of them are supporters of the former South Yemeni president. According to the most recent statistics, the number of these refugees has reached close to 50,000. This large number places a burden on North Yemen, which is not only obligated to deal with the political situation resulting from the fighting between the two factions of the Yemeni Socialist Party, but must also deal with the situation from an economic point of view.

The president of North Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has made many efforts and tried to mediate for the sake of a national reconciliation between the supporters of 'Ali Nasir and the rulers in Aden. However, his efforts have continually met with the refusal of the South Yemeni officials in Aden to compromise. During the Islamic summit in Kuwait, the delegations of the two Yemens met in connection with the meetings of the summit and the delegation from North Yemen presented the delegation from South Yemen with a working paper for a solution to the crisis that consisted of three proposals that can be summarized as follows:

--Resumption of the dialogue between the party in Aden and President 'Ali Nasir's group in North Yemen or the convening of a larger meeting of the Central Committee and high-ranking officers in the armed forces from both sides.

--Establishment of a national agreement along the lines of the agreement on the national interest that Najib Allah announced in Afghanistan and which the Soviet Union supports.

--Issuance of a new general absolute and unconditional pardon that guarantees to anyone who returns his former rights and the creation of a committee formed by individuals from Aden and Kuwait or any other country chosen by officials in Aden with the participation of the Arab League. The task of this committee would be to oversee a direct dialogue with those who fled to North Yemen and to establish the appropriate guarantees for their return.

The response of the government in Aden was to refuse the first and second proposals but to accept the third, except for the question of Arab League participation. This is how Kuwait got involved in the Yemeni crisis. The Kuwaiti government was informed of Sanaa's and Aden's agreement to accept its mediation and sent a delegation to Sanaa in the middle of last February. This delegation was led by Minister of State and Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi and was made up of the two Kuwaiti ministers in Sanaa and Aden and two other high-ranking Kuwaiti diplomats.

In the beginning, the agreement provided that the delegations of North and South Yemen would each include the ministers of foreign affairs and unity affairs and the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. However, at the last minute, Aden formed its delegation of Fadl Muhsin, secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Affairs, Minister of Unity Rashid Thabit, and Vice-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Muhammad Haytham. This forced North Yemen to change the composition of its delegation so to include Muhammad Jabari, member of the Consultative Council, Minister of Unity Yahya al-'Arshi and Vice-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Major 'Ali Salah.

The first meeting between the three delegations took place in Ta'izz near the southern border. On the second day of meetings, the delegation moved to Sanaa, so that they could meet with the delegation of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's followers and there would be a direct dialogue between the two sides of the Yemeni Socialist Party under the supervision of the Kuwaiti and North Yemeni delegations. President 'Ali Nasir was asked to specify the names of his delegation. This delegation was headed by 'Abdallah Ghanim, a member of the Central Committee of the party and the minister for cabinet affairs before the events of January 1986.

On the day set for the meeting, the Kuwaiti minister asked that the Kuwaiti delegation meet with President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's delegation and the meeting took place at the Sheraton Hotel, Sanaa. It lasted three hours, during which 'Ali Nasir's delegation presented its position, which the Kuwaiti delegation gradually came to understand. Then an agreement was reached to begin a direct dialogue immediately. The Kuwaiti delegation and 'Ali Nasir's delegation entered the meeting room, but Aden's delegation was late and after a half hour it announced its refusal to take part in a direct dialogue with President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's delegation, protesting that the dialogue could only occur between Aden and Sanaa.

At this point, the mediation ended with the hope that it would be resumed on 2 March, during the visit by the Kuwaiti minister of state for [foreign] affairs to Aden who was to be accompanied by one of North Yemen's ministers with the aim of convincing the authorities there to accept the principle of a dialogue with the followers of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Based on what AL-TADAMUN has heard from reliable sources in the Ethiopian capital, where 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is located, during the period between the collapse of the negotiations and the scheduled visit of the Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs to Aden, the Soviet Union encouraged Cuba to contact the former Yemeni president with the purpose of undertaking new mediation to put an end to the tense situation resulting from the presence of thousands of refugees from South Yemen in the North.

Arab diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa confirm that Cuban mediation was requested by Aden and desired by the Soviet Union in order to prevent the Kuwaitis from making their own efforts or to let them know that Aden will only have faith in mediation undertaken by socialist countries.

So far the results of the Cuban mediation, which is being carried out by diplomats from Havana, are not clear. The former Yemeni president has refused to give any information or make any statements in this regard. The only response that from his supporters among the members of the Central Committee came in a written proposal entitled "The Current Crisis in Democratic Yemen and Possible Solutions." In it, there is a description of the crisis and its regional and international implications and a proposal for solving it based on the four following points:

--Direct dialogue between the two factions of the party.

--Paving the way for a national agreement and a political solution by means of a number of measures, such as the halting of trials in Aden, the release of prisoners, the halting of propaganda campaigns, the return of those who have been dismissed from the party or their jobs to their positions, convening the Party congress in order to achieve a political solution, and the return of all those who fled to their homes, jobs and political positions.

--Considering the results of the third general conference, the internal organizational program, and the constitution as the basis for legality. In this context the entire membership of the Central Committee would be asked to reorganize its leadership staff.

--Formation of a committee that the two factions agree upon to oversee the implementation of all the steps of the political solution.

It is worth mentioning that information has leaked from the Ethiopian capital that a secret meeting occurred between the assistant secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Salim Salih, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Addis Ababa during an official visit that a South Yemeni delegation made recently to Ethiopia. No one from either of the two factions attended this meeting, nor did anything leak concerning what was discussed in it. This information confirms that another meeting took place between one of the members of the delegation, Muhammad Haydar al-Masdus, member of the politbureau (a relative of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad) and the former Yemeni president. Just as President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters refused to comment on the Kuwaiti mediation, they refused to comment on the information that was leaked concerning the meeting with the South Yemenis.

INDIA'S WITHDRAWAL OF GUMTI WATER PROTESTED

Minister's 1 Mar Remarks

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, Minister for Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control, told the Jatiya Sangsad on Sunday that Bangladesh had sent a note to India strongly protesting the unilateral withdrawal of Gumti River water at the upper reaches creating problem for Bangladesh.

Replying to a call attention notice by Muslim League M.P. Mr. Mohammed Ainuddin on "depriving Bangladesh of Gumti waters by diverting the flow in different channels by India in Tripura state" the Irrigation Minister said that the withdrawal of water at Maharani embankment by India in Tripura state was affecting wide areas in Comilla district through which Gumti is flowing on Bangladesh side.

Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud said that Government was aware of the problem and had taken up the matter with India for long term sharing of all the 54 common rivers. He also said the Joint River Commission was working on it and since the proposal requires lot of data and analysis of the river system and the consequent effect on both sides it would take some time to decide the issue. Mr. Mahmud said the present Government for the first time included 54 rivers in place of the Ganges and four other rivers to resolve this crisis once for all. The

inclusion of Nepal was also an achievement of this Government.

The Irrigation Minister said that India had constructed a 103-feet high dam with rock and earth at Tirthamukh at the upstream of Amboor fall in Tripura state for the purpose of power generation. The project was commissioned in 1977. He also said that the state government, started construction of a barrage at Maharani in 1979 to irrigate 5000 hectares of land during the dry season withdrawing water from Gumti River. Besides pumps are being used to withdraw water on many points in upstream which is a violation of the international law. Bangladesh Government protested it in 1980.

Mr. Anisul Islam said that the Water Development Board had taken up a number of projects to offset the effects of unilateral withdrawal of Gumti waters by India and these projects were in different phases of implementation.

Earlier, Mr. Ainuddin expressed grave concern over the withdrawal of waters of common rivers by India. He said the northern districts had become desert following the unilateral withdrawal of water from the Ganges and the eastern part of the country is going to be badly affected due to diversion of water on different points in Gumti River on Indian said.

Further Remarks Reported

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 3 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud, Sunday told the Jatiya Sangsad that the government was making all-out efforts for reaching a permanent settlement with India for proper and fair distribution of water of all the 54 international rivers flowing through India and Bangladesh including the Gumti river, reports BSS.

Replying to a call attention notice moved by Mohammad Alnuddin (ML-Raj) on "depriving of Bangladesh of Gumti waters by diverting the flow of the Gumti in different channels by India in her Tripura state", the Irrigation Minister said a memorandum of understanding was signed with India for proper and fair distribution of waters in November, 1985.

He said since this was a complex and international issue and was related to technical in- were being exchanged by the expert committee for determining the flow of the Gumti, he added.

The irrigation minister told the house that the government again sent a protest letter to India so that according to prevailing international customs India do not withdraw Gumti waters unilaterally through maharani barrage till a permanent settlement was reached about the sharing of Gumti waters between Bangladesh and India.

The irrigation minister in his written statement assured the house that the government, in the meantime, was not sitting idle. Bangladesh Water Development Board had implemented the Sonalsari project on the bank of the Gumti river for using 250 cusecs of Gumti water in irrigating 4,500 hectares of land. Besides, another 100 cusecs of water were being used through shallow pumps, he added.

The minister said recently the Water Development Board had undertaken an International Development Association (IDA) aided flood control, water drainage and irrigation project under the third water drainage and flood control project titled Gumti first Phase Project. In this project 37,340 hectares of land in Davidwar, Muradnagar, Burichang and Daudkandi upazilas of Comilla district would come under flood control and water drainage and 11,000 hectares of land would get the benefit of irrigation.

This Taka 73 crore project would lift 216 cusecs of water from the Gumti and the rest would be lifted from the Meghna, the minister said.

He said under this project a fifteen kilometer long new embankment, one big drainage control work two water entry sluices, and three culverts would be built and six roads would be developed during the current financial year at a cost of about Taka two crore 35 lakhs.

to come to a permanent agreement on water sharing.

The minister told the House that according to information available, India had built a 103-foot high dam with rock and earth at Tirthamukh at the upstream of Damboor fall in Tripura state for power generation and irrigation purposes. The three unit power generation project was commissioned in 1977.

Besides, the minister said, India started construction of a barrage at Maharani in 1979 to irrigate about 5,000 hectares of land during the dry season by using the water of the Gumti. India also planned to supply irrigation water by using power pumps in the subsequent stage, he added.

The Irrigation Minister said the Gumti river entered into Bangladesh from Tripura state of India near Katak Bazar and after flowing through 130 kilometres in a zigzag way it met with the Meghna near Daudkandi. He said a vast area of Comilla district in Bangladesh was dependent on the flow of the Gumti and its winter flow helped a lot in irrigation works of the area.

The minister said in January, 1980 the government of Bangladesh strongly protested against the unilateral steps taken by India for using the Gumti water and demanded stoppage of the construction of Maharani barrage.

The minister regretted that unfortunately, India went on with the construction work of the barrage and Bangladesh raised the issue to the Joint Rivers Commission in February 1982. He said the standing committee of the India-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission met five times in 1982 and 1983 and discussed the issue of water sharing of the Gumti without any decision.

The issue then came under the review of the India-Bangladesh Joint Expert Committee in 1986, the minister said. In the meantime information and data

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH INDIA SIGNED IN DHAKA

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] Bangladesh and India on Sunday signed a protocol on Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) for encouraging collaboration in the fields of social and material sciences, history and any other areas of mutual interest, reports BSS.

The programme, valid up to 1988, also foster exchange of visits of educationists and scholars between the two countries.

Additional Secretary of Cultural Affairs Division Nurul Islam Khan and Indian High Commissioner in Dhaka I.S. Chadda signed the protocol at a simple ceremony at the Secretariat on Sunday.

Deputy Minister for Education Golam Sarwar was also present at the signing ceremony.

Under the protocol, India will offer 100 scholarships to Bangladeshi students for higher studies in India in the fields of education, arts, culture and sports.

Bangladesh will offer 20 scholarships to Indian students for high-

er studies in this country.

Besides encouraging exchange of visits of eminent persons in the fields of arts, culture and literature, the two Governments also agreed to receive the reciprocal visits of experts in archaeology and museum and swap exhibitions of arts and crafts.

The protocol also provides for participation in each other's country in the national and international book exhibitions. Exchanges in the fields of sports, particularly in football, hockey badminton, table tennis and kabadi will be explored under the accord.

The new CEP is designed to further strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and goodwill between the Governments and peoples of the two neighbouring countries, an official spokesman said.

Bangladesh has so far concluded cultural agreements with 34 countries of Asia, Europe and Africa.

/13104

CSO: 4600/1544

PERMANENT SEAT OF HIGH COURT RESTORED TO DHAKA

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The permanent seat of Supreme Court (High Court Division) has been restored to its original place at Dhaka. Six Permanent Benches created under a Martial Law proclamation in 1982 outside Dhaka, henceforth, cease to exist.

Mr. Shamsul Huq Chowdhury, President of the Bangladesh Supreme Court Bar Association and Convener of the Coordination Council of the Bar Associations of Bangladesh, on Sunday expressed his satisfaction at the resumption of duties by all the 23 judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court in the permanent seat of the High Court at Dhaka.

In a statement issued to the Press, Mr. Chowdhury said that the Judges resumed their duties in the permanent seat of the High Court at Dhaka after four years, eight months and 16 days.

It may be recalled here that High Court Division of the Supreme Court was split by Martial Law proclamation in June 1982 creating three Benches of the High Court Division at Comilla, Rangpur, and Jessore. Later three more Benches were created at Chittagong, Barisal and Sylhet.

He said that the Government made attempts to perpetuate the said Benches outside Dhaka

through the creation of purported circuit benches. He said when the Constitution was revived on November 11, last year Act, 1986 with Article 100 without amendment by the Constitution (7th Amendment). The Chief Justice Mr. F.K.M.A. Munim constituted Benches of the High Court Division outside Dhaka in violation of the Constitution.

He said the members of the Bangladesh Supreme Court Bar Association made a strong protest against it. The members of the Association continued their protest through token hunger strike and sit-in demonstration.

Later, Mr. Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury, acting Chief Justice had discussion with the leaders of the Supreme Court Bar Association and assured that session of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court would be at Dhaka and the oneness and individuality of the Permanent Bench at Dhaka would not also be violated.

Following the assurance, Mr. Shamsul Huq Chowdhury said the lawyers and members of the Supreme Court Bar suspended their boycotting of both the Divisions of the Supreme Court.

/13104

CSO: 4600/1544

BRITISH OFFICER DISCUSSES REGIME'S INABILITY TO BLOCK HORMUZ

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Mar 87 pp 8-10

[Article by Major Edward (Firsdon): "British Military Expert, General (Firsdon) Writes to AL-DUSTUR"]

[Text] This is not the first time Iran is threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz and stop navigation in it. In the past these Iranian threats were not taken seriously because Iran was unable in practice to carry out this threat, as this study written for AL-DUSTUR by Major (Firsdon), a British military expert, makes clear.

However, the United States, which is still groping about in the Irangate scandal, has considered Iran's setting up of Chinese "Silkworm" anti-ship missiles close to this strategic strait as a dangerous escalation. In order to confront any threat by Iran, it has ordered its fleets to move into the area and has offered the Gulf states, including Kuwait, protection for their tankers in the waters of the Gulf.

The question observers are asking in this connection is the following: Why has Iran escalated its threats to close the Strait of Hormuz at this particular moment? Is it with the goal of drawing the major powers into this region, or is it with the goal of covering up its failure to carry out the promises made for Nawruz, the Persian New Year's festival? Has Iran taken this step in order to fabricate a "media confrontation" with America, one that would distract attention from Iran's dealings with "the Great Satan" and Israel?

The Strait of Hormuz, located between Iran and Oman at the entrance to the Gulf, is considered one of the most important and sensitive strategic positions. Not only do approximately 60 percent of the Western countries' oil needs pass through its waters, which represent the only passage into and out of the Gulf, but fleets of freighters and commercial vessels belonging to a many countries also traverse it.

The Strait of Hormuz is the only passage through which warships of any non-Gulf state could enter in response to any call for military help of any sort made by one of the Gulf states.

At the level of oil policy, it should be pointed out that the Middle East contains 60 percent of the world's oil reserve. As regards the Gulf in particular, total oil reserves in Iran and Iraq exceed total oil reserves in the United States and Canada. Total oil reserves in Iran and Iraq, which represent 15 percent of the world's oil reserves, exceed total oil reserves located in the Communist world. If we take into consideration that there are other oil-producing Gulf states, Gulf oil will remain a source of worry and concern on the world scene during the coming decades.

Following the apparent deadlock on the military level in the Iraq-Iran war, which has entered its 7th year, the circle of the conflict has widened as a result of attacks against economic targets, in particular against oil installations or oil tankers.

At first glance, this escalation appeared an easy matter for Iran from the geographic point of view, since Iran's coasts overlooking the Gulf are extensive. But Iraq was up to the Iranian challenge. First, it struck the oil installations of Sirri Island, which lies about 600 miles away from the closest Iraqi military base. Then, the airplanes of its air force aimed their rockets at what was thought to be their final economic target in this war, the bases at which Iranian oil tankers anchor and the oil installations located on the island of Larak, north of the Strait of Hormuz. The Iraqi airplanes were refueled in flight during their attacks and flew at a height of less than 500 feet.

From time to time, according to its assessment of the war's developments and their impact in the international arena, Iran threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz to international navigation. In view of the importance of this strait to a large number of Western countries, any threat to impede freedom of navigation within this international passage would be a serious matter, should Iran undertake its implementation, and might be followed by a critical economic situation. There is no doubt that the reaction would inevitably be international, immediate, and deterrent in nature. The countries that rely on gulf oil must certainly have made preparations as a precaution against the occurrence of such an event and must have made the arrangements they consider necessary to confront this situation.

Unknown Facts

In spite of the existence of these sensitive facts on the international political level, it is surprising that there are other facts about the Strait of Hormuz that are not well known.

From the geographical point of view, the width of the Strait of Hormuz, at its narrowest point, measures 21 nautical miles. When the weather is good, one can see an area of the sea stretching from Oman to the Iranian shore opposite. South of the Omani coast, lie the mountains of the Musandam Peninsula, whose hills overlook the strait. On Ghanam Island there is a small Omani naval base. A few miles from it are three Omani islands belonging to the al-Quwayn group. To the north, off the Iranian coast, lie two islands: Larak Island, which is small, and Qeshm Island, which is larger. Behind these two islands lies the principal port of Bandar 'Abbas and an Iranian naval base.

Although the 12-mile territorial waters meet at a common boundary between Iran and Oman for a few miles in the middle of the strait, what is not well known is that it is internationally accepted and recognized practice for ships to enter or leave the strait within Omani waters. Consequently, Oman bears the important and serious responsibility of regulating and guaranteeing the protection of international vessels that pass through the strait, not only to protect its own interests, but as representing the GCC countries and the international community. Oman therefore can be considered a traffic policeman commissioned by the other nations of the world.

Traffic Policeman

In practice, this task is performed by the Omani navy, which is deployed from its base on Ghanam Island to patrol within the strait. Traffic regulation within the strait takes place according to a system similar to the regulation of traffic on international highways. All ships that enter the Gulf must pass through a 2-mile wide sea lane within Omani waters. South of this sea lane, there is another sea lane, with a width varying from 2 to 3 miles according to the location, which ships may not enter. South of this second sea lane, there is a third parallel sea lane 2 miles wide. All ships leaving the Gulf pass through this lane on their way to the Indian Ocean.

These three sea passages lie between the al-Quwayn Islands and the limit of Omani territorial waters. Before 1979, the passage through which ships entered the Gulf and the one through which they left it were closer to the Musandam Peninsula. The two were, however, separated so that they now pass to either side of the al-Quwayn Islands. The reason for changing the direction of the two passages can be attributed first to the danger that large tanker traffic poses to local fishing activity, and second to the impact of fuel discharges on fish and the coastal environment.

Omani naval radar located on the Musandam Peninsula and on one of the al-Quwayn Islands constantly monitors every ship entering the Strait of Hormuz. The existence of these radar installations at locations such as these affords full around-the-clock surveillance of ship movements entering or leaving the Gulf. Through this close surveillance, the Omani navy can immediately discover whether a ship has violated the internationally agreed-on traffic rules. If necessary, (Sifan) airplanes from the Omani Air Force are ready to provide additional surveillance of navigation.

While it is true that all ships have the right to pass through the Straits of Hormuz, they must pass through it in accordance with recognized international rules. They must, that is, keep within the sea lane when entering or leaving the strait.

It has occasionally happened that a ship has gone outside the limits of the sea lane for some reason, either because of mechanical damage or navigational error, but the Omani navy pays attention to any deviation from the established lane and immediately investigates it with one of its naval warships that are equipped with modern weapons and that patrol the strait around the clock. The country involved is provided through diplomatic channels with details of the

report concerning the ship that violated internationally agreed-on rules. In past years, ship captains who did not observe these rules have been fined or had their license to pilot a ship withdrawn.

International law also applies to naval vessels that pass through the Strait of Hormuz. Like civilian vessels, they must remain within the sea lane and not change their course or speed. They must not move their guns or rockets or must stop work on their bridges.

The Iranian navy patrols the Strait of Hormuz within the 12-mile zone of Iranian territorial waters. It is sometimes helped in this mission by Orion naval vessels [as published]. Iran is not responsible for surveillance of the international sea lanes, because these all lie within Omani waters. What Iran does is to follow, regulate, and monitor the movements of ships that enter or leave the port of Bandar 'Abbas, i.e., ships that cross Iranian waters or approach or leave the installations of Larak Island. Such ships do not need to use the international sea lanes, even though some of them travel part of this sea lane on their way to and from the Iranian oil installations.

With the exception of a few skirmishes that occurred at the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war, the Iranians have never tried to interfere in the way in which the Omanis regulate and monitor traffic in the strait. This has led some observers to say that Iran has observed the provisions of these international rules of navigation to the letter. There are, however, some recent reports of an Iranian warship captain trying to show his "muscle" by aiming his guns, when the opportunity arose, from Iranian waters in the direction of ships passing through international waters.

Other reports tell of an incident more serious than the behavior of an Iranian naval captain. The incident took place last October and involved an oil tanker of Panamanian registry named "Five Brooks," belonging to the Kuwaiti Oil Company. This tanker was hit within Omani waters by a rocket thought to be of the Sea Killer variety. The identity of the ship that made the attack has not yet been learned.

According to 1982-83 registers of traffic through the strait, about 700 ships entered or left the Gulf a month. For 1984, this figure dropped to 600 ships. For 1985, about 50 large commercial vessels a day passed through the strait, most of them by night. Sixty percent of them were oil tankers.

Impact of the War

One of the direct and tangible results of the Iraq-Iran war as regards the Gulf are the lines of ships that anchor continually in "specified areas," near Dibba and Khawr Fakkan on the UAE coast facing the Indian Ocean. Last month, there were about 70 ships in this area, which is considered to be outside the "danger zone," awaiting orders to enter the Gulf, either to unload or load cargo. Naturally, this costs enormous sums of money because of the high insurance premiums for the waters of the Gulf.

In view of the vital strategic importance of the Strait of Hormuz on the international level, as a precaution against possible future developments, and

in consideration of threats and scenarios that might threaten their vital interests, countries such as Britain, France, and the United States are constantly protecting the northern Indian Ocean, an area not far from the Strait of Hormuz, with naval forces ready to intervene when the need occurs. The Soviet Union also keeps a naval fleet south of the Strait of Hormuz.

As an example of how concerned these states are about the development of the conditions in this region, George Younger, the British defense minister, recently ordered Royal Navy ships stationed in the north of the Indian Ocean to make short trips within the waters of the Gulf from time to time. Although the British defense minister stated that British naval vessels would not interfere in any local conflict, he indicated that their presence near the area might be useful in providing assistance at any time to any British vessel experiencing mechanical trouble or encountering difficulties of any kind. He expressed this by saying, "Their presence gives confidence."

As for the Iranian threat to close the Strait of Hormuz, it would appear to be difficult to carry out, for the following reasons:

1. Any hostile act within the international sea lanes would certainly represent an attack on Omani sovereignty, in addition to the international repercussions that would follow.

2. Any attempt to sink a ship in order to block navigation would be doomed to failure because the sea lanes are wide and have a depth of 300 feet.

3. Any attempt to mine this extensive area would be considered a foolhardy and serious undertaking and would be strongly opposed at the international level.

4. Mine sweepers are ready easily to remove any mines that are planted.

5. There are alternative sea lanes within the strait through which ships can pass.

6. There are, of course, other means for impeding freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, but recourse to such means would cause a strong reaction, leading to the interference of international naval and air forces. Or to put it more clearly, closing the Strait of Hormuz would be a foolhardy adventure with evil consequences for whoever did so, and with a combination of reverberations on the international level.

A matter that is undisputed is that the Strait of Hormuz will remain an important strategic position for a long time.

12937

CSO: 4604/26

EEC COMMISSION TO HELP WITH PROBLEMS, TECHNOLOGY

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Text]

BRUSSELS, April 13: The European Economic Community (EEC) Headquarter has offered to set up a commission of experts drawn from different countries to identify areas, where help could be provided to Pakistan for technology transfer and establishment of joint ventures.

This was stated by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo while addressing a Press conference after a session of discussions with the European Commission President Jacques Delors.

Junejo termed it as a major decision by the Commission resulting from the talks he had with the President and other members of the Commission at its headquarters.

He said it was extremely nice of the President and the Commission to have this offer and assured that Pakistan would make the best use of the outcome of the expert committees recommendations and decisions.

Prime Minister replied to a number of questions from foreign, as well as Pakistani correspondents on Pakistan's relations with members of the EEC.

He said it was indeed a good decision by the Commission which would help develop Pakistan's economy a great deal.

The Commission will require the committee to survey the fields and go into problems and make recommendations, where member countries could have joint ventures with Pakistan.

Junejo described his talks with the President and other members as highly fruitful. He said the Commission has assured that it would extend every possible help to Pakistan to overcome its problems.

His meeting with the top-ranking officials of the Commission had enabled him to explain to them the problems faced by Pakistan.

He said the Commission President assured a sympathetic consideration and approach by the Commission to Pakistan's problems.

Delors told Junejo that the Commission's help for development came perfectly within the purview of Premier's five-point programme.

In reply to a question, Junejo said the Commission had assured him to review restrictions on the imports of textiles from Pakistan.

Asked whether the question of increasing assistance by the EEC to Pakistan for helping the three million Afghan refugees also came up for discussion Prime Minister said he had apprised them of the situation, as well as the plight of the refugees who had been driven to Pakistan, as a result of foreign occupation of Afghanistan. It was certainly not an easy task which Pakistan had to perform. He also informed the Commission about the latest developments as a result of the recent dialogue.

As regards help by the member countries of the EEC, Prime Minister said they had been very generous on that score. They felt

extremely concerned about the plight of the refugees and had given Pakistan every possible help both morally and materially. They had given Pakistan a vehement support at the United Nations, as well as at other international forums.

A senior member of the Commission Claude Cheysson who was also present at the Press conference expressed admiration of the Commission to the Government and the people of Pakistan for looking after the refugees on their soil so well. Pakistan had taken upon itself this onerous task on human considerations and deserved all help from every quarter.

The refugees Mr. Claude said were living in camps as friends and not as prisoners. Their legitimate demands were being met efficiently by Pakistan despite serious financial constraints.

He said the world community shudders to think as to what would have been the fate of these refugees if Pakistan had not provided them food or shelter.

Replying to another question Junejo said the Commission greatly appreciated the potential of Pakistan and the progress, which it had made in the development of its economy lately.

Junejo said the Commission also appreciated that ever since signing of the last agreement in September 1986, Pakistan Textiles had demonstrated immense quality improvement. The share of Pakistan exports to the community which was 1.9 per cent in 1979 had now risen to three per cent.

Intervening, Cheysson hoped that Pakistan would continue to march on that path and continue to increase its exports.

He added Pakistan will certainly look for other options to increase tempo of its exports.

He said the current trade imbalance was disfavoured to Pakistan which must be checked. In case this tendency continued Pakistan would have to cut down its imports which would certainly be not in the interest of the EEC countries.

In an opening statement at the start of the Press conference, Prime Minister Junejo explained Pakistan's impressive progress. He said last year the country's economy registered a growth of 7.5 per cent. Annual per capita income at \$ 390 was nearly the highest in the region.

Pakistan had achieved self-sufficiency in wheat and it was one of the leading exporters of quality rice. The cotton production had almost doubled to seven million bales.

However, he said, the majority of population which lived in rural areas did not have basic amenities.

It was in this context that Pakistan expected help from friends who cherish and value democracy, the Prime Minister said.

Pointing out that aid for his Rs. 110 billion National Development Programme did not exceed three per cent, the Prime Minister said Aid to Pakistan Consortium should participate in a bigger way in our drive to raise the standard of living of our people.

He hoped that as a very important component of the Consortium EEC will play its due role in this regard. "We look forward to the meeting of the Consortium in Paris later this month with high expectations, he added.—APP.

/9317

CSO: 4600/204

SWEDEN SAID 'KEEN' TO COOPERATE IN ENERGY SECTOR

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 p I

[Text]

LAHORE, April 13: The Swedish Ambassador Mr. Gunnar Hultner, said here today that his country has very old bonds of friendship with Pakistan and supporting this country in many projects.

Talking to newsmen here today he said that Sweden was extending help in a number of projects in Pakistan in the technical, agriculture and other fields.

He said that the relations between two countries were developed on equal basis and technical assistance was being provided in many fields where necessary.

He said that seven major projects including air control system at Karachi airport and Volvo buses project in Lahore, were being given assistance by the Swedish Government.

Answering a question he said that Sweden was interested in cooperation in the hydro-power generation plants in Pakistan to overcome the energy crisis.

He said there were 12 nuclear plants in Sweden but this country had no nuclear weapon as it believes in peace.

The Swedish Ambassador said that trade between two countries was very encouraging and recently an agreement had been signed to provide more facilities to export cotton products to Sweden.

/9317

CSO: 4600/204

THAILAND NEGOTIATING TO BUY STEEL PRODUCTS

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 8

[Text]

KARACHI, April 11: Dr. Pornchai Tulyadhan, leader of Thai investment delegation currently on a nine-day visit to Pakistan has said that Pakistan is fortunate to have built the base for capital goods industry in the shape of the Pakistan Steel which will of course provide a sound infrastructure for the advanced industrialisation of the country.

Dr. Pornchai Tulyadhan was speaking at a meeting organised by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and industry here today.

He said that he along with the members of his delegation had a visit to the prestigious Pakistan Steel Complex and the Export Processing Zone.

The purpose of the visit to Pakistan Steel was to obtain quotations for various steel products; he said and added that qualitywise steel products were better but not competitive price-wise. He said Thailand desires to import Pak Steel products and is negotiating for competitive prices.

Similarly he said that the delegation visited the Export Processing Zone Karachi for setting up jointing ventures. However there are many things to be answered for which talks are in

progress.

The Thai leader said that Pakistan and Thailand have achieved progress in various industrial sectors and the two countries can derive benefit from the experiences of each other.

Dr. Tulyadhan said that Thailand is the gateway to the Asian region and the friendly country of Pakistan could take advantage of the situation by marketing their products routed through his country.

Earlier, Mr. Khalid Tawab, the Acting President of Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry welcoming the chief guest said that it is after a lapse of about four years that a Thai delegation is visiting Pakistan. The present delegation would explore fresh avenues of economic and commercial co-operation to the mutual benefit of the two countries he hoped.

The KCCI chief said it is gratifying to note that the present delegation combines both senior government officials drawn from the Thai Board of Investment as well as representatives of private enterprise. We therefore, hope that their meetings with their counterparts both in the Government and the private sectors would yield fruitful results.

/9317

CSO: 4600/203

JUNEJO SAYS NEW PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL PLOTS TO BE LAUNCHED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Text]

LONDON, April 11: Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, told a Pakistani gathering here yesterday that his Government planned to launch a new scheme to supplement the on-going seven-marla residential plot programme for the homeless.

Prime Minister Junejo apprised the audience of the measures being taken by his Government to better the lot of the masses in Pakistan. He repeated his solemn assurance that his party would pursue politics of justice, fairplay

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by Pakistani community of London at the Grosvenor House Hall, he said, experts were working out a blueprint of the new scheme which will be ready in about four months. and decency, unlike what the nation had witnessed in the past.

He said his government was tackling the problem of unemployment and had already initiated effective steps to absorb unemployed doctors and engineers.

He said there were about 30 lakh people without houses of their own. In the next three years, the Government would be providing plots to about 22 lakh of them, he added.

The Prime Minister said tangible steps had been taken to control the evil of corruption. In

this, connection, committees of elected representatives of people had been set up. He hoped that the Government would be able to contain this menace.

He said the country was now moving in the right direction. People's honour was safe, there was complete freedom, all parties had a free hand to place their point of view before the masses, and there was no suppression of any kind.

Prime Minister Junejo said the tussles and turmoils in the past were caused by the refusal of those in power to accept the verdict of the people which led to imposition of Martial Law.

People are well aware of the horrible conditions created by those who had raised the "Roti-Kapra-Makan" slogans, the Prime Minister said.

He criticised those who sought safety in London when the country was under Martial Law and returned when democracy was restored to launch agitations and demonstrations against his Government.

Mr. Junejo said his party would fulfil all its pledges.

The Prime Minister said the Government was fully mindful of the needs of overseas Pakistanis. It had made special provisions for their children in the educational institutions. Whatever was possible was being done, he added.—APP

JUNEJO DENIES RIFT WITH ZIA

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Article by Qutubuddin Aziz]

[Text]

LONDON, April 13: Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo told London-based Pakistani Press correspondents before proceeding to Brussels that his relations with President Zia-ul-Haq are very cordial, and as the constitutional Head of State he is extending full co-operation in making a success of the democratic system of Government in Pakistan.

Mr. Junejo paid tributes to President Zia for having held the February 1985 general elections which restored democracy and installed an elected Government. Mr. Junejo said reports that there were any rifts between him and the President were false. "There is a relationship of trust and confidence between us", he added. — Prime Minister Junejo said in the conference of Pakistani Ambassadors in Europe in London during the past two days, he had laid great emphasis on promoting Pakistan's trade and economic relations with the countries of their accreditation. He said there is a great need for boosting Pakistan's trade with these countries, especially Pakistani exports.

The Prime Minister said he was

satisfied with his seven-day tour of the U.K. His meetings with the British Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues and other British political leaders, and in particular with the Pakistani communities in the cities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Birmingham, which he visited. He said he would do his best to remove the difficulties regarding visa and immigration and also streamline the procedures for overseas Pakistanis wishing to invest in Pakistan. He said he would welcome their suggestions so that investments can be effected speedily in approved projects.

Mr. Junejo thought the bomb blasts in Pakistani cities were instigated by foreign-based sabotage groups and their agents in Pakistan. The Government was doing its best to prevent sabotage and haul up the culprits.

Prime Minister Junejo emphatically said Pakistan was not making any atom bomb "because we have neither the resources nor the wish to engage in such expensive ventures". He

said Pakistan needs nuclear technology for meeting its power needs and for improving agriculture, industry and medicine.

Mr. Junejo said during his London visit he met Mr. Jam Sadiq Ali, a PPP leader who lived in London since mid-1977. "He is an old personal friend and we did not talk of politics", the Prime Minister said. Replying to a question whether he would meet Benazir Bhutto and other Opposition leaders, Mr. Junejo said he was always willing to meet politicians in Pakistan.

About reorganising the Pakistan Muslim League, the Prime Minister, who is also the President of the PML, said it was a difficult task but he was busy doing it so that the PML could be strengthened as a political party whose Government is in power.

Replying to a question whether persons convicted or jailed under Martial Law regulations could be released or their cases reviewed, the Prime Minister said the courts in Pakistan were the proper forum for it.

/9317

CSO: 4600/204

OFFICIAL SAYS KARACHI NOT TO HAVE 'UNI-ETHNIC' AREAS

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 11

[Text]

KARACHI, April 11: Under a plan drawn up by the Provincial Government, care will be taken in future that all settlements in and around the city should have multi-ethnic character, to avoid recurrence of ethnic clashes and violence as witnessed last year.

It would be the endeavour of the Government to discourage growth of uni-ethnic areas and societies which, it has been observed, give birth to outbreak of ethnic violence.

Mr. Manzoorul Hasan, Special Relief Commissioner, briefing newsmen on the relief and rehabilitation work nearing completion in the riot-torn areas, described the work as a "comprehensive relief package never before implemented in the history of Pakistan. This gigantic operation has been completed in about three months to the entire satisfaction of the affectees.

He said the completion of this task in such a short period has on the one hand restored people's confidence in the Government and on the other regenerated economic activity in the affected areas, which are now humming with normal activities.

A total of over Rs. 30 million has so far been provided as

compensation to those who were affected during the unfortunate disturbances, he said.

Mr. Manzoorul Hasan, who is also the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, said the Special Relief Commissioner's organisation will wind up its operations by the end of the current month. Only residual work would remain, which would be completed in due course.

A congenial atmosphere has been created for establishing permanent peace through reconciliation, he said and called upon opinion makers to take advantage of the cordial situation and try to remove distrust and establish peace, goodwill and fellow feelings on permanent basis.

In the rehabilitation work people of different ethnic groups worked shoulder to shoulder in completing the job to alleviate the sufferings of those who were victims of the disturbances.

He said to watch them work together was not only satisfying but also encouraging. This spirit is also indicative of the fact that the tempers which ran high during the riots have cooled down and the intense hatred which people of

different ethnic groups had developed against each other has subsided.

Mr. Manzoorul-Hasan said the participation and involvement of the public in this stupendous task was the key to the success of this operation.

Cash compensation of over Rs. 30 million has so far been provided to the following categories: A total of 110 beneficiaries were paid Rs. 54,70,000 for the loss of lives of their bread earners; 231 beneficiaries got Rs. 52,91,000 for their vehicles destroyed; 843 beneficiaries were paid Rs. 72,83,700 for their houses destroyed and 1,437 beneficiaries whose shops were damaged got Rs. 130,60,000.

Mr. Manzoorul Hasan said the high point of the entire operation had been that the Government as well as non-Government organisations and public were all equally involved in the attainment of the targets.

They have been able to buy peace. It is now up to the public and the leaders to ensure that no adventurer is allowed to disturb and destroy the peace and tranquillity of the city, he said.

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CSO: 4600/203

MINISTER TALKS ABOUT 'INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEFORE 1990

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 p I

[Text]

LAHORE, April 13: Pakistan will usher in an era of industrial revolution before the expiry of the tenure of the present Muslim League Government in 1990, under the five-point programme of the Prime Minister.

In an exclusive interview with APP here today, Mian Mohammad Zaman, Federal Minister of State for Industries, said that the present government had taken revolutionary measures almost in every field of life during the last two years.

He said that the Prime Minister and his team had been working hard with all sincerity to fulfil all the promises which they had made after the forming of the Muslim League Government.

Mian Mohammad Zaman said that the Government had taken all possible steps to provide incentives and attract the private investors in the industrial sector not only within the country but also those Pakistan living abroad.

Mian Mohammad Zaman said that previously an intending investor had to go from pillar to post was subjected to red-tapism. Now, he said, the Government had exempted projects costing upto Rs. 50 crore from any permission. Similarly, he added, "one window system" had been introduced for the intending investors.

Duty free zones

He said that the experiment of duty-free zone in Nuriabad, had not succeeded in practice. He said that the main problem confronting the government and the country was rural migration.

He said that at present the government was seriously thinking to setup small duty-free zones in every district where agro-based and other industries could be set up to provide employment to the local people.

Mian Mohammad Zaman said that due to the drain of rural population towards cities, the agricultural sector was facing labour problem.

He regretted that the industrial sector had suffered badly during the rule of People's Party and at the hand of Bureaucracy. He said that textile mills were still the biggest industry of Pakistan and the sector had a vast scope to develop further.

Cotton

He said that the cotton production had touched the figure of 7.5 million tons. The country could earn huge foreign exchange of cotton products were imported instead of raw cotton. He added that the cotton yarn was much in demand abroad.

He said that at present 45 applications were lying with the government for new textile mills, but added, that the shipment of machinery from Japan had been delayed for about two years.

He said that inevitably the government had to restrict the export of cotton yarn to 16 million kgs. per month so that the indigenous users of yarn did not suffer. He said that South Korea imported 100 per cent raw material from abroad and sold it in finished form to various countries.

Mian Mohammad Zaman said that there were a number of issues which needed to be regulated. He added that Pakistan was self-sufficient in the production of milk, but still it had to import dried milk worth rupees one billion per annum.

He said that still there were investors who were setting up traditional ginning factories without taking into account the trend in the world.

Ghee sector

Referring to the vegetable ghee sector, he said that Pakistan was producing one million tons of ghee every year, equivalent to the quantity produced in India which was much larger populationwise. All the surplus ghee was smuggled out of the country, he added.

He said that some of the private mills were using inferior edible oil for the manufacture of ghee which was injurious to human health. He said that since the total vegetable ghee requirement of the country was five to six lakh tons, there was no need to import edible oil for surplus production which was smuggled out.

Joint ventures

To a question about undertaking joint ventures with other countries, he said that Pakistan would welcome joint ventures in the sophisticated technological fields which could introduce advanced technology in Pakistan.

Mian Mohammad Zaman said that the government was determined to streamline the entire system in every field of life in the next three years. —APP.

/9317

CSO: 4600/204

OFFICIAL TALKS ABOUT PLANS TO MEET ENERGY SHORTAGE

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 p I

[Text]

MANGORA, (Swat), April 13: The Government, fully committed to meet the total energy requirements of the country, is contemplating to develop an integrated energy plan with a horizon of 20 to 25 five years.

The plan would take account of various factors such as future demand, resource endowments, options available, cost economy interaction energy, mix selection and distribution strategies.

These views were expressed by Dr. M.A. Kazi, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Science and Technology at a presentation on micro hydel plants, Saidu Sharif, near here last evening.

Pakistan, like many other developing countries, is passing through energy shortage and hectic efforts were in progress to meet the situation by load shedding, inter-fuel substitution and energy conservation wherever practicable.

He said that small, low cost and locally operated system of energy should be made available to the people living in rural areas freely. He was happy that appropriate technology development organisation (ATDO) had successfully demonstrated the viability and economic advantage of micro-hydel power generation programme in the Northern Areas of the country.

He appreciated that the success of this type of programme depended mainly upon the co-

operation and assistance of the local population. He was happy to note that ATDO had been able to motivate people to participate in this regard whole heartedly on self help basis by doing the entire civil works, the intake system power channel, forebay, penstock and power house building.

He said the turbine was designed and developed by ATDO and the same could be manufactured locally using indigenous raw materials thus reducing its cost considerably. The Advisor said said that keeping in view the remarkable efforts of the ATDO, the Ministry has decided to upgrade the Society into the Council and will be named Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology Development.

Earlier appreciating the role of ATDO, the Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology, Mr. Masihuddin said that it was one of the main objectives of the Ministry and its attached organisations to bring science and technology to the doorsteps of the common folk in the rural areas.

The Chairman of ATDO, Dr. Anwar Junejo said that it is possible to meet our energy requirements by small natural waterfalls, solar and wind energy. He said that 36 such projects here benefitting the masses of remote and unaccessible areas in northern region while 76 projects were under construction throughout the far flung areas of the country.—PPI.

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CSO: 4600/204

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION REPORT SAID NEAR COMPLETION

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 87 p I

[Text]

HYDERABAD: April 13: The Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Kazi Abdul Majeed Abid, has disclosed that the report of the high-powered Agricultural Commission is being finalised.

He was addressing a public meeting at Goth Syed Lakho Shah, about 90 kms from here. The meetings was organised by Sind Abadgars Board, Tharparkar.

Syed Ghulam Rasool Shah Rizvi, Mr. Imtiaz Panhwar, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khaskheli and Ch. Anwar Ali also spoke on the occasion.

The Federal Minister said that the Commission has discussed at length the problems of abadgars including loans, increasing price of pesticides, link roads and

electricity for tubewells besides the problems of marketing. He said the Prime Minister was keen to see abadgars happy. The five point programme of socio-economic has been launched development with a view to bring benefits to the rural population. He said as Minister for Water and Power, he was trying his best to improve the required flow of water to the tail enders in the Tharparkar district besides the problem of water logging is being looked after by the Left Bank Outfall Drain.

He said by the end of 1990 a complete change in the rural lives would emerge. Kazi Abid said that with the fixation of minimum purchase price of grain and with the withdrawal of subsidy, the prices in market have stabilised.

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CSO: 4600/204

G.M. SYED'S POLITICS CONDEMNED; CURB ON ACTIVITIES URGED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 8 Mar 87 pp 3-4

[Article by Maulana Mohammad Yusuf Ludhianwi: "G.M. Syed: What Determines A Sindhi Identity?"]

[Excerpts] Criteria for Sindhis:[I] "Any person who supports independence of Sindhu Desh and believes that Pakistan is the major hurdle in the freedom of Sind can be called Sindhi whether he was born in Sind or settled here later.

II. A person who recognizes Sindhi as a separate ethnic group and supports their separate political, economic, cultural, and linguistic traditions can be called a Sindhi.

III. Any person who believes in a secular government is a Sindhi.

IV. Any person who puts patriotism above religion and economic program is a Sindhi."

Some people may dismiss G.M. Syed's above misleading statement as a "crazy man's talk" or Jaffar Zatli's "idle talk" and decide not to give any serious attention to it. Some people will even say that G.M. Syed has become senile and the sun of his life is ready to set. They, perhaps, think that his immature ideas will be buried along with him in his tomb. The fact is that G.M. Syed has been irrigating negative and subversive mentality long before and since Pakistan was established. There are hundreds, no thousands, of G.M. Syeds walking around in Sind. There is a large group of people that thinks, writes, and acts like G.M. Syed. This group follows the path of apostasy and believes in rebellion. The new generation of Sind is so much under the influence of G.M. Syed's politics of dissent that Islam is being ridiculed in some university publications. Sind-Baluch-Pakhtun Front started by Mumtaz Bhutto and Abdul Hafiz Pirzada and other such political movements are all results of the training and guidance provided by G.M. Syed.

The Sind government is so helpless against G.M. Syed's increasing popularity and influence that it has "jailed" him in his own village. This "prisoner" sends out invitations to thousands of political leaders, foreign diplomats, and Sind's important people to attend his birthday party! The government just cannot do anything to stop this refraction. The Sind government wanted to move

this "prisoner" to his Karachi house for his birthday and he refused to do so. In this context an interview with the "prisoner" was published in the daily JANG.

"Sahyun Sharif (Correspondent) -- Sind's veteran politician G.M. Syed said in an interview with JANG's correspondent on Wednesday that his 84th birthday was being celebrated in the whole city. He added that deputy commissioner, Daud Aashiq Hussain Meman, and deputy superintendent of Police, Daud Sarmad Sayed, had visited him the previous day. They had a message from Sind's home secretary suggesting that he move to Karachi. He had refused to follow this order. He went on to say that his birthday invitations were already sent out. He has instructed all units of Jiye Sind to participate in his birthday as planned. He added that the situation in his town was very peaceful at that time."

The government issued a warrant to arrest him and he rejected it! Here is a news item:

"According to our correspondent in Daud, Majhand police has registered a case under Section 12 MPO for ignoring a warrant issued by the government for arresting Sind's veteran politician, G.M. Syed, the founder of the Jiye Sind movement. According to the police report, he is wanted for contempt of the court by declaring that he did not recognize Pakistan as a country and that he wanted his Sindhu Desh. Majhand police has registered a case under articles 156, 56, 502 [?] against G.M. Syed's supporters, which included several doctors, for pointing guns at the police and the magistrate and threatening to kill them. The district government has failed to move G.M. Syed even after trying for 3 days. Meanwhile, at the orders of Daud district administration, Daud's civil surgeon, Captain Ghulam Sarwar Mastoi, went to examine G.M. Syed in his own village, San. G.M. Syed's village, San, was earlier surrounded by the police and other law enforcement agencies. This siege is removed now. However, police has been stationed at various points on the Indies highway that is about 40 miles from San. All travellers and vehicular traffic is checked at these points. It has been learned that the G.M. Syed's supporters and Jiye Sind Student Federation members, all armed with modern weapons, have taken over San and no police member is able to enter San now (Daily JANG, Karachi 16 Jan 87)."

There is another interesting piece of news about G.M. Syed. The government sent forms to G.M. Syed for issuing identification card to him. He refused to write Muslim in answer to a question asking his religion. Instead, he wrote "Religion is being in jail." He wrote "illiterate" in response to a question about applicant's education. Pakistan government, however, issued an identification card to him.

Let us read a news item from NAWA-I-WAQT 24 Jan 87:

"The identification department of the internal affairs ministry has started administrative action to cancel G.M. Syed's identification card. G.M. Syed was issued identification card number 466-04-73080. In the application form requesting an identity card G.M. Syed had refused to write "Muslim" in the entry asking for religion and "Pakistani" in the entry asking for nationality. He had ignored all rules and regulations and had filled in the application

form according to his whims. He had written "prisoner" in the blank asking for religion and "illiterate" in the blank requesting education level. According to the identification department, the law requires that applicants give information about their religion, nationality, and occupation. G.M. Syed has violated law in this regards and the card issued by the department's mobile unit is considered improper. The mobile unit does not have the right to issue an identity card to G.M. Syed under the circumstance. The sources further said that the present identity card issued to G.M. Syed has been cancelled and he will be given an opportunity to apply for another. G.M. Syed can be stripped of his citizenship according to the National Registration Act of 1973. This source also revealed that if G.M. Syed still refuses to accept that he is a Muslim and a Pakistani, he will lose most of his rights as a Pakistani citizen."

These news items while show us the weakness and pitiable helplessness of our government, also point out that G.M. Syed's negative activities cannot be considered as acts of an individual. This has become a serious national problem. The serious situation that has developed in the rural areas of Sind and in Karachi may have resulted from G.M. Syed and his followers efforts. The government of Pakistan, if its wants peace in the country, has an important responsibility here. It must investigate all the sources that have helped G.M. Syed and his movement. Persons that appear to be suspicious after investigation must be dealt with immediately. The misunderstandings spread through the wrong propaganda must be countered with appropriate measures.

7997

CSO: 4656/67

PAKISTAN

PROPOSAL TO BAN ENTRY INTO SIND CRITICIZED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 9 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Chaudhari Ghulam Jilani: "Royal Tendencies: The Word That Was Missing Even In East Pakistan Assemblies, Heard in Provincial Assemblies!"]

[Text] Hazrat Sayyedi had said that the desires of kings are mostly impossible in nature. A king can get upset at a cordial greeting or give rewards at being insulted. It appears that this "royal mentality" is in vogue among Pakistani politicians. Only recently members of the opposition were arrested because they had addressed some women demonstrating outside the assembly. Later the Metropolitan Corporation of Karachi was disbanded because its officials had the nerve to support a very valid demand. The same government which went berserk at very minor breach of law by assembly members and the Karachi corporation members was overjoyed when a proposal to "build a wall" around Sind was presented. The government did not only approve this proposal for discussion in the National Assembly but also congratulated the author of this idea.

This is a government's system of operation and, therefore, we want to address the government. We had several martial law regimes in this country and each of this martial law was implemented to "save the country from an imminent danger." The amazing thing is that the country for whose protection these martial law regimes were implemented was left wide open for "target practice" by other countries all the time. Attacks on our country were borne by the martial law regimes as part of its becoming "avant garde" or "open minded." Perhaps that is the very reason that an issue which could not even be discussed in a private group now has been accepted for discussion on the floor of the provincial assembly!

The way a resolution was presented in Sind Assembly can shock a rational mind. Talks that were not heard even in East Pakistan's assembly are being heard in our provincial assemblies! Sayyed Imdad Mohammad Shah is a member of Sind Assembly. He has proposed a bill in the assembly. A few sentences from that bill are enough to expose his soul. His bill demands: "People from other provinces should be banned from entering Sind. Sind is not a cow shelter for every fugitive to come here. Hundreds of thousand persons from other provinces have moved to Sind. We cannot borne this weight anymore."

This bill was presented in the assembly and even more amazing is the fact that it was approved for discussion. The speaker and the majority leader should have been upset beyond reason at this resolution.

The Muslim League assembly members cheered at Imdad Mohammad Shah's speech during the discussion!

As if that was not enough! Several assembly members spoke in support of this proposal after the sponsor of the bill had made his speech. One member said, "Biharis are not Pakistanis. We would deport them all if we had the authority."

The speeches made against this revolting idea were lost like a cry in the wilderness. All this happened under the leadership of this Muslim League which claims to call Quaid-e Azam its founder!

This affair should be the major concern of our president under whose leadership that big change happened on 5 July and who is still the chief of armed forces to protect our country. The sad thing is that this provincial government did not lose one second to suppress a very valid demand by the Karachi corporation members. They treated it as a grave danger. Now, when a bill to divide the country into several parts is being presented, the conscience of these people in power is not even slightly touched! The head of this provincial government is a retired judge who had proudly announced that even a slight breach of law is unacceptable to him. This very leader said in a speech, "Sayyed Imdad Shah is to be congratulated for his resolution to help reduce Sind's population. This resolution is under discussion by the House."

The mentality of our government has not been exposed by this resolution. We learned about it when the leader of the MQM, who is trying to make Sind a hotbed of bigotry, was not only released from jail but was also given total amnesty. This very leader had tried to prove that he was more Sindhi than the Sindhis themselves because Sindhis did not even bury their dead in Sind. As if one criterion for domicile is burying the dead in the province!

Only God can protect the constitution of a country when a regional government within it becomes anti-national. Where can this country go for protection? As the poet said: "What will happen to the concept of Muslimhood if 'kufr' ['irreligious conduct'] is committed in Kaaba itself." Who will follow the constitution if the lawmaking bodies responsible for implementing the constitution began to break the law themselves?

In every civilized country a citizen is given some basic rights under its constitution. Here is an example from India. This situation is a big problem for India and we can learn from it. The movement to expel non-Assamese from Assam became a bitter issue between the central government and those supporting their extradition. The Indian government's stand on this issue was that anyone living in India for 5 (or 10) years has the constitutional right to live in a place of his choice; they cannot be restricted to or from any place within India. Every civilized country in the world gives its citizens some rights and Pakistanis have their rights. How can we deprive our citizens the rights that are due them? Here are some examples:

1. According to Article 4 of our constitution every citizen is to be treated equally. A citizen's life, property, and self-respect is to be protected.

2. Article 15 gives every Pakistani the right to move around the country without any restriction.

3. Article 25 calls for equal treatment of all citizens.

4. Article 26 bans any discrimination in access to public places. Every citizen has the equal right to visit any place in the country.

5. The government is required to stop prejudice among various groups based on factions, race, religion, or tribes.

We are excerpting our constitution here for the benefit of our leaders because it is their duty to maintain our country's unity and integrity. If assembly members are arrested in the compound of the assembly and elected officials are arrested for taking out a procession in support of some valid demands, then a bill introduced to blockade one part of our country from another part is definitely something to be curbed.

This change in the thinking of Sind Assembly is very scary. This is the very Sind assembly which has passed a resolution demanding a Pakistan even before the Lahore Resolution. Where did this big change come from? We all must pay attention to it.

7997
CSO: 4656/68

NPP LEADERS EXPRESS VIEWS ON PROPOSED ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 11

[Text]

KARACHI, April 11: Following Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani and Maulana Fazalur Rehman, the National People's Party (NPP) has also come out with the proposal of convening an all parties conference with the programme of throwing the Government out of power.

According to NPP proposal, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, Maulana Fazalur Rehman and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan be empowered to convene the convention and make all arrangements.

This was announced in a joint Press conference addressed by the Vice-Chairman, NPP, Maj.-Gen. (retired) Rao Ferman Ali, Central Information Secy. Mr. Nafees Siddiquee, and Coordination Secretary, Mr. Zia Abbas, today.

They said when the efforts to convene all parties conference made by JUI, JUP and MRD have proved futile, the recent mission of the MRD Secretary-General, Mallik Qasim, to mobilise public opinion on the all parties conference proposal was mysterious. The NPP considered that at this stage if all parties could sit down together and agree on a minimum programme, the confidence of the people which had been shattered earlier could be restored.

The NPP leaders appealed to the MRD leadership to think on this proposal and support it in the wider interests of the political parties and the people of this country.

Criticising the role of Malik Qasim, the NPP leaders said the recent visit of Malik Qasim to Karachi was very mysterious as he, instead of contacting the political leaders, met the leaders of ethnic and regional parties under the advice of his unknown masters presumably for sabotaging the efforts of the political parties, particularly the MRD, to bring all parties under one programme.

The leaders of NPP alleged Malik Qasim might be acting on the advice of the Government to block the moves launched by the political parties and dub the MRD as the weakest Opposition.

The MRD has virtually lost all credibility and confidence of the people and that was why the MRD-sponsored movement and public meetings had failed throughout the country. They said the reason of this failure was clear, and that is because six major political parties—NPP, NDP, PML (Khairuddin group), T.I., JUP and J.I.—were out of the MRD.

The leaders suggested the move

made by the MRD to obtain support of different sections of people was futile. Prior to launching such a move, heads of political parties should sit together and frame a minimum programme which should suit the people. After this stage was completed, the participation of non-political groups could be considered, they said.

He agreed with the suggestion that political parties lack democracy within themselves which was actually causing damage to them.

In reply to a question, Mr. Nafees Siddiquee said if any leader felt hesitant to speak the truth in politics, he should at least not deceive the people. Malik Qasim was actually deceiving the people and the parties which was against the interest of the people and the nation as a whole.

Commenting on the internal and external situation of Pakistan, Mr. Nafees Siddiquee and the other two leaders said the situation is very explosive because of the non-representative Government working at all levels. To overcome these problems, truly representative Government must be installed at the Centre and in the Provinces, duly elected under the 1973 Constitution.

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CSO: 4600/203

SRI LANKA

TROOPS SEARCH JUNGLE FOR STOLEN WEAPONS

BK160923 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0817 GMT 16 Apr 87

["OANA/POOL" item]

[Text] Colombo, 16 Apr (LANKA PUWATH)--Police are combing the Kundasale area in an effort to recover the balance T-56 rifles and submachine guns which were robbed from the army camp at Polwekelle in the early hours of yesterday morning, deputy inspector general [DIG] of police (central range) Gamini Goonawardene told LANKA PUWATH today.

He said five special teams have been appointed to go into various aspects of yesterday's dawn raid on the Pallekele army camp in which a group of young men got away with a dozen T-56 Chinese automatic rifles and seven submachine guns after overpowering the camp guard.

According to DIG central range, Mr Gamini Goonavmydene, the armed raiders are suspected to belong to a proscribed leftist group.

Following the recovery of six T-56 weapons and three submachine guns in the scrubland at Kundasale, which were abandoned when the group found their way blocked by a fallen tree yesterday. [Sentence as received]

According to Mr Gunawardene, the raid on the camp had begun with the hiring of a Hi-Ace van at Peradeniya on Tuesday night by some youth who had gone around the area collecting a group of about 10 persons. They had then overpowered the vehicle driver and taken the vehicle close to the army camp at about 1630 hours (local time). Several members of the group who had got into military uniforms in the vehicle had then moved through the scrub jungles to the army camp.

Their escape on the old Tennekumbvrvakandy Road had been hampered by a fallen tree and the group had set off on foot by crossing the almost dried up Mahaweli. Since their progress had been hampered by the stolen weapons, they had hidden some of them in the scrub jungles and made their getaway back into civilian clothes.

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CSO: 4600/200

SRI LANKA

LANKA PUWATH ON 'TERRORIST ACTIVITIES'

BK211015 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0843 GMT 21 Apr 87

["OANA/POOL" item]

[Text] Colombo, 21 Apr (LANKA PUWATH)--Several incidents involving separatist terrorists were reported from Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern Provinces during the past few days.

The media center in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH that in the Eastern Province last Sunday [19 April] a leading terrorist surrendered together with his arms and equipment to the Special Task Force (STF). He was responding to the call of the minister of national security to surrender.

In the Trincomalee District the curfew imposed lapsed at 0600 hours (local time) today. It will be reimposed at 1600 hours (local time) today and will be lifted at 0600 hours (local time) tomorrow.

In the Batticaloa District, the jungles of Thirupaalachchenai, 8 miles west of Batticaloa town near Unnichchai last Sunday evening the STF raided a LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] terrorist base and after a short (?confrontation) captured the base. They recovered the following items: an Elf van (belonging to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation), welding motor, AC/DC transformer, gas cylinders, typewriters, explosives and LTTE literature.

The number of LTTE terrorists killed or wounded is not known yet.

At Kurumanchchola last Thursday a Muslim, Segu Ismail Ibrahim ploughing his field with his tractor No 25 SRI 9098 was stopped in his tasks by three armed terrorists who drove away in the tractor.

At Alayadi Vempu on Sunday evening the STF attacked a group of terrorists in the Tirrukkovil area and killed the 2nd highest commander of the LTTE in Batticaloa south known as Vanni from Tirrukkovil. Two grenades were recovered from the scene.

At Thampanamveli near Eravur on Sunday the STF raided a LTTE jungle base and recovered a large stock of explosives, land mines and detonators. The number of terrorists killed or dead will be [words indistinct] the media center said.

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

NAVY DESTROYS 'TERRORIST BOAT'--Colombo, 16 Apr (LANKA PUWATH)--One mile north off Kovilan Point off Jaffna seas just before dawn today, a terrorist boat fitted with a machine gun was detected by the Sri Lanka Navy. The terrorist fired at the Navy. The Navy fired back destroying the terrorist boat. The terrorist boat had three outboard motors, 55 hp each and one spare motor. No survivors have been found yet, the Media Center told LANKA PUWATH. [Text] [Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0822 GMT 16 Apr 87] /9604

TAMIL SAID TO KILL 50 CIVILIANS--Colombo, 17 Apr (AFP)--Tamil separatists killed more than 50 people Friday after stopping four state-owned buses on a desolate stretch of road leading to the northeastern city of Trincomalee, government sources said. The State Media Center said that the crowded buses, carrying mostly Sinhala civilians, were stopped by Tamil separatists at mid-day on a deserted stretch of the main road linking the coastal city of Trincomalee with Habarana. The separatists stopped the buses at Athoya, near Kantalai on the border of the island's North Central and Northeastern districts, and began firing on the passengers, killing between 50 and 60 people, government sources said. The Media Center said it was unclear whether the buses were heading towards Trincomalee or if they had left the northeastern port. The state Media Center said that security forces had been rushed to the area. Militant members of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority have been waging a violent campaign for a separate state on the north and east of the island, alleging discrimination at the hands of the country's Sinhala majority. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 17 Apr 87] /9604

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